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SPECIAL NOTICE.

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Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE SPEAKERSHIP.

We doubt not that the people of Virginia of all parties and the people of the whole South of all parties, are indignant and disgusted at the course of Democratic members of Congress in regard to the Speakership. These men confess to an exceeding great anxiety to defeat the Black Republican nominee, and effect a safe and conservative organization of the House. And yet they appear to be obstinately unwilling to take the *only* step, which can possibly bring about what they profess an earnest desire to accomplish. Have they not put forward almost every man of their own party, and have they not uniformly failed to elect him? Did even their *caucus* nominee receive the entire vote of the Democratic party in the House? And has it not thus been demonstrated, time and again, that there is no possibility of the election of a Democrat? Do not they themselves know and admit there is no possibility of the election of a Democrat? Why, then, should they longer indulge in the ridiculous farce of voting for a Democrat, especially if they really desire, as they say they do, to prevent the election of Sherman? Is there any reason, any patriotism, any regard for the South and Southern rights, in such a course?

The plainest common sense teaches that if these Democratic members wish to defeat Sherman, they should go about it in the manner, and in the only manner, likely or possible to accomplish their object. Having satisfied themselves, as they have long since done, that there is no hope of organizing the House by the election of a Democrat, what is their binding and imperative duty in the premises? Is it not, to vote for some Southern Opposition member, who *can* be elected? And have we not repeatedly shown that there *is* such a member—that Mr. Gilmer of North Carolina can be elected in almost the twinkling of an eye, if the Democratic members will only vote for him? Why refuse to vote for Gilmer, when, by voting for him, you immediately defeat the Republican-Helper candidate, and secure a safe and conservative organization of the House? Do you not *know* that Mr. Gilmer is a perfectly reliable Southern man? Do you not *know* that he is no wise tainted with Helperism, or Abolitionism, or Republicanism? Do you not *know* that he is a Southern man by birth, residence, education, and association, and that he is the owner of nearly a hundred negroes—some where in the neighborhood of ninety-nine more than you own yourselves, many of you? What's your objection to him? He was opposed, you reply, to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution! Admit it—but is that a convincing proof of his unsoundness and his unreliability on the great question of Southern rights? If so, why are you affiliating with, and voting with, and voting *for* Anti-Lecompton Democrats from the North? If so, why don't you cut loose, at once and irrevocably, from Douglas, the very head and front and embodiment of Anti-Lecomptonism? If so, why don't you pronounce your anathemas against Gov. Wise, and call upon Virginia and the South to expel him from their borders? Hypocrites and deceivers all! So devoted to Southern rights and honor are you, you can't vote for a Southern Opposition*ist* for the subordinate office of Speaker on account of his Anti-Lecomptonism; and yet you can, and you will, vote for an Anti-Lecompton Democrat for the high and responsible office of President of the United States! Think you, you can humbug and deceive the people of Virginia and the South by such bungling and disgusting trickery as this? Think you, when you have it in your power to prevent it, that they will not hold you solely and exclusively responsible for the election of Sherman to the Speakership?

We again ask the question—why cannot every Democratic member of the House vote for Gilmer? Are those who refuse to vote for him any more truly Southern men, any more rabid Southern men, or any more true or rabid Democrats, than some gentlemen who have voted for him? Take the Hon. Reuben Davis, of Mississippi, for example. Is he not a Southern man of the straitest sect? Is he not a fire-eater even of the first water? And is he not a Democrat, too, without reproach and without suspicion? Mr. Davis is all these things, and yet he voted willingly and cheerfully for Mr. Gilmer, saying at the time—"I am in favor of a speedy organization of this House. I, for one, am willing, for the purpose of getting an organization, to vote for John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina; and I hope other Democratic members upon this side will do so. *I want the organization effected upon some conservative man.*" Thus acted and thus spoke Mr. Davis, one of the very chiefs of Southern Democratic fire-eaters. He admits Mr. Gilmer to be *"a conservative man,"*—that is, a man true and loyal to the South and Southern institutions. He saw, as every Democrat in Congress sees, that Mr. Gilmer can beat Sherman, and is the only man who can beat him; and, therefore, as an honorable and patriotic Southern representative, he was, and is, willing to vote for him, and thus organize the House on a safe and conservative basis, and nip in the bud all the hopes and schemes of the sectionalists of the Black Republican-Helper school. Why cannot all the Southern Democratic members, the Virginia members included, follow the excellent and disinterested and truly Southern example of Mr. Davis? Are any of them better or extremer Southern men than he? None of them will so claim. What, then, is the cause of their factiousness? We reply—ultra and impracticable and selfish partyism, which, with them, is something higher and nobler than devotion to their own section, and the good of the country.

In conclusion, let the people of the South keep their eyes full fixed on the course of their Democratic representatives in Congress, in regard to the present contest for Speaker. This contest can be terminated by the Democratic members, and terminated satisfactorily, honorably and safely for the South, in thirty minutes. There is not a shadow of a doubt on this subject—*because* the 13 votes which Mr. Gilmer can get from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, added to the 93 Democratic and the 23 Southern Opposition votes, would give him 129 votes—or a majority of 10 or 12 of the entire vote of the House.

People of Virginia and the South, mark well these facts and figures, and, in the event of Sherman's election, you will know of a truth that the Democracy are *alone* responsible for the calamity.

Richmond Whig.

The Effects.—The continuance of an unhealthy excitement and irritation of feeling at the South, like the prevalence of an epidemic disease, interferes with the purchase of any class of Northern products far more effectually that the most stringent resolutions of non-intercourse. Merchants through whom the planters and others receive their supplies, are led to buy cautiously, and the falling off in business, through this cause alone, is enormous. The effect of the present unpleasant relations between the North and South is not confined to our large commercial cities, nor indeed is it proportionately greatest at the centres of trade and influence. It is true that it is felt in such places far more than is generally confessed; felt, not by merchants alone, or chiefly, but by artisans and producers of every class. It may seem more startling when one mercantile firm discharges fifty clerks at once, as a large jobbing house in this city did on January 1st, because of the falling off in Southern orders, but it is the smaller changes in greater multitude, that make up the aggregate of its influence. Throughout all the North this is everywhere beginning to be felt; and if the excitement is not speedily checked its influence will soon sober the wildest fanaticism. The schools and colleges, the boot and shoe makers, the carriage and harness makers, the hatters, manufacturers of all kinds of agricultural implements, the cotton and woolen spinners, the calico printers, the builders, masons, carpenters and plasterers, in fact all who are engaged in any industrial calling, find their orders diminished, and their means for profitable employment greatly curtailed. One clothing firm in this city, which gave employment to over two thousand laborers, male and female, throughout Connecticut, Mass., and Rhode Island, by sending out garments to be made, has reduced the number to one hundred and fifty, solely through the lapse of Southern orders. The effect in one way or another penetrates to the smallest country village, and will soon reach nearly every family. At first, the reason of this decline in business may not be apparent; but as soon as the connection is seen, the sufferers will turn upon the reckless anti-slavery agitators who are chiefly responsible for the change, with an indignation not easily evaded or appeased.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Going South.—The Hartford Times says:—"A gentleman called at our office on Monday who is about to start for the State of Alabama, to commence a hatter's shop and factory there. The trade from this quarter having been much injured, he removes from Connecticut and takes away the business and the hands employed here. In this way Connecticut is made to suffer."

Honorable.—The New York Express mentions a fact to the credit of that city, that not one of its Representatives in Congress misrepresents it by voting for Sherman.

Receipts and Shipments of Specie.—The receipts of specie at New York by the California packets for the past year were $39,975,750. In 1858 they were $36,756,119, and in 1857 $33,-219,107.

The exports of specie last year from New York were $70,074,169, being $3,000,000 more than the total exports of both domestic and foreign merchandise. In 1858 the specie exports were only $26,001,431, in 1857 they were $44,360,-174, and in 1856 $37,218,766.

It will be seen by this that there was exported in 1859 nearly thirty-three millions more than in 1856, and nearly twenty-six millions more than in 1857. The export of specie during the year 1858 was unusually light in consequence of the very moderate imports of foreign goods that year; hence there was a large surplus remaining in the country on the 1st January, 1859, being the difference between the product of the mines and the export—say $10,000,000. During the year 1859 we sent abroad all that we received from California, nearly $40,000,000, the surplus remaining over from 1858, and about $20,000,000 of our previous stock besides. The country is thus, so far as specie is concerned, some $20,000,000 poorer than it was on 1st January, 1858.

Boston Journal.

Sale of Negroes.—The sale of the negroes belonging to the estate of the late Joseph Bond, commenced in this city on Tuesday morning, 3d instant, and ended Wednesday evening. We have not been able to see the correct list of the sale, but sufficient is ascertained for us to state that 536 negroes, in families, sold at an average of about one thousand and twenty-five dollars. There are thirty yet to be sold. One negro girl, which was offered as unsound, brought $1800; one negro girl 17, and negro boy 20 years old, brought $3600; one field hand, 30 years old, brought $2005; several boys brought over $2000; boy Gilbert, wife and child, purchased by Gen. Smith at $4500; one family, Jack, wife and eleven children, from five to eighteen years old, (average negroes,) brought $16,000.10, purchased by Wm. S. Moughon, Esq.—*Albany (Ga.) Patriot.*

Negro Sales in Person County.—The following is an account of the sale of six negroes sold by J. W. Hunt, auctioneer, in Roxborough, on Monday the 26th day of Dec. 1859, on six months time, with interest from date, belonging to the heirs of John Holloway, dec'd: Billy, aged 60, badly snake bitten, $790; Henry, 23 years, $1575; Joe, 24 years, $1400; Bob, 22 years, $1600; John, 21 years, $1650; Fanny, 62 years, $200.

Milton Chronicle.

Death at the Exact Age of one Hundred Years.—A person named Roger Largos has recently died at Paris, at the age of 100 precisely, day for day, and even hour. It was at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th December, 1759, that he was born, and at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th of December, 1859, that he died. He was a very remarkable personage, having excelled as painter, engraver, and musician; and yet he was totally unknown to the public, because he would never consent to exhibit or publish any of his productions.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1860.

TREASON.—Readers of the Democratic papers of North Carolina cannot have overlooked the fact that within a short time they have, one and all, as we believe, furiously denounced the anti-Lecompton Democrats as Black Republicans; and that they have made it an insuperable objection to Mr. Gilmer that some of these have voted for him for Speaker. What will they say of our Representative, Gov. Winslow, when they read the following, which we copy from the official report in the Congressional Globe of Saturday last:

MR. WINSLOW. With the permission of my friend from Virginia, [Mr. De Jarnette,] I will say one word. It would be useless for me here again to say what I have so often repeated, that I have been all the time, and am now, anxious to organize this House. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to join in some plan by which the majority of the House opposed to the election of Mr. Sherman should be united, and the House organized. And as every expedient which has been proposed has failed to accomplish that result, let me, though without consultation with any member on this side, make one more effort. I appeal to gentlemen of all the Opposition parties to come together, and by committees, agree upon some united plan of action. Let us all come forward, and make some sacrifices upon the altar of patriotism for the good of our common country, and see if it is not possible that we can unite upon some common platform. Let me then suggest this proposition to the attention of the conservative men of the House. Without consuming too much of the time of my honorable friend from Virginia, I appeal to my friends upon this side of the House, and ask them if they will accede to the proposition?

Several Democratic Members. Yes.

Mr. WINSLOW. I now appeal to the gentleman from New York, to the gentleman from New Jersey, to the gentleman from Indiana, and to the other anti-Lecompton Democrats, if they are willing to accede to the proposition?

Mr. CLARK, of New York. Will the gentleman from North Carolina, at this point, permit me to say a single word? With the consent of the gentleman from Virginia, also, who holds the floor, I desire to make a single remark to a practical point.

Mr. WINSLOW. I ask the gentleman from New York to wait for a few moments before he interrupts me.

Mr. CLARK, of New York. I desire only to say a few words.

Mr. WINSLOW. I will yield to the gentleman from New York in a moment. I want first to appeal to the South American party—and I use that word because it is by that name they are generally known—I appeal to these gentlemen to know whether they will agree to my proposition?

Mr. MALLORY. I will respond to the gentleman from North Carolina for myself—and I think I speak the sentiments of a large portion of the southern Opposition party, when I say here in the presence of the House, that we are willing to organize this House upon any fair basis of opposition to the Republican party.

Now in this there are several notable things. First and foremost Mr. Winslow, who passes in these parts for a very sound Southern man and Democrat, actually appeals to these Anti-Lecompton "Black Republicans," to join with the Democrats and the South Americans in some arrangement by which they might all be "*united*, and the House organized." Can it be possible, that Mr. Winslow is ready to *unite* with Black Republicans? As we have not seen any denunciation of his awfully treasonable proposition by a solitary Democratic paper in the State, we might be inclined to look upon the above appeal of his as all a hoax; but it is "thar," as Judge Saunders would say, printed in the official account.

Again: Can it be possible that Mr. Winslow made a similar appeal to John A. Gilmer and his friends, and declared his readiness to *unite* with *them?* And that "several Democratic members" said "yes" to the proposition? Monstrous! Monstrous! Why in all the choppings and changings of parties in the House, not a solitary Democrat has voted for Mr. Gilmer for Speaker, and some of the Simon Pures of the party have declared that they would not vote for him *because* Black Republican Anti-Lecomptonites and People's Party men voted for him. Now if those votes so tainted Mr. Gilmer, as these persons would have us suppose, how can Mr. Winslow dare to ask him and his friends, all alike thus tainted, to *unite* with him and his party? Why, according to Democracy in North Carolina, even a Democratic Speaker elected by the assistance of Mr. Gilmer and his friends and of the Anti-Lecompton Black Republicans aforesaid, would be unworthy of trust.

Now for ourselves, supposing Mr. Winslow's proposition to have been made in good faith, *we* think that it was a patriotic proposition, and would have been a wise one but for the fact that the Anti-Lecomptonites cannot be induced to vote for an Administration Democrat, and without their votes an election on this basis cannot be effected.

One other remark: When next one of our North Carolina Democratic papers feels inclined to libel the South Americans, let it seriously consider what an imputation it will thus be casting upon Mr. Winslow and his brother Democrats who so promptly said "yes" to his proposition.

Carriages, sufficiently handsome for any use, are now manufactured in Richmond, and if the South will but sustain the manufactures as they deserve, the day is not distant when pleasure vehicles of every kind may be had of as good quality and on as good terms as they are now furnished by those Northern makers who now exhibit such an aversion to the interests and rights of the South.

We find the above in the Salisbury Watchman, apparently copied from a Richmond paper. "The day" spoken of above, arrived long ago in Fayetteville. This whole region of country is filled with thousands of carriages made here by A. A. McKethan, and a Northern made carriage has long been a rare sight.—OBSERVER.

A NOTABLE COINCIDENCE.—Yesterday's mail brought us the following paragraphs:—

"We take the liberty of reminding the Observer of the fact that Helper's book is most in demand (in this State) in Mr. Gilmer's District; and that all the abolitionists who have thus far been arrested, are residents of this District. We would also remind that paper that anti-slavery men are, perhaps, more numerous about High Point and Jamestown than at any other points in this State; and that Mr. Gilmer's vote was largely increased at both those places at the last election."

Raleigh Standard.

"Does it not strike every body who reads the paragraphs in the papers announcing the doings of abolition emissaries in N. C., that nearly all of these have been operating in the district represented by Mr. Gilmer, and that they have been doing so for a long while—that in fact it required the pressure of public opinion outside of the district to cause the arrest of Daniel Worth, G. W. Vestal, or old Turner, while packages of Helper's Book go by express to Jesse Pope of High Point, Guilford Co., N. C. These things are so, and no reckless abuser of Democracy can say that they are *not* so, or call the statement of facts slander against Mr. Gilmer."—*Wilmington Journal.*

"We have every reason to believe that some dozen or more of these abolition scoundrels have been arrested in Greensboro' and round about J. A. Gilmer's home. We submit that it is a significant fact that so many of those individuals should be arrested in Guilford County. May not that county and the Fifth Congressional District, thank their Stars that in them are Democratic lawyers!"—*Winston Sentinel.*

Has somebody, perhaps in Washington city, been giving this cue to all Democratic Editors throughout the State? The above coincidence makes us suspect so.

We respectfully submit that it would be in very bad taste, to say nothing of its injustice, if, on the next occasion of a petty larceny in Raleigh, Wilmington, or Winston, the opposition papers in the State should call special attention to the fact that Mr. Holden lived in Raleigh, Mr. Fulton in Wilmington, and Col. Alspaugh in Winston, and insinuate that these respectable gentlemen were somehow connected with and responsible for the theft.

Mr. Gilmer's vote was largely increased at High Point and Jamestown, says the Standard. That is by no means remarkable. We rather think it would be difficult to find a precinct in his district of which the same might not be said.

As to what the Journal and the Sentinel say about "the pressure of public opinion," and "Democratic lawyers" in Gilmer's District, we beg to inform them, that by our advice the first information ever obtained about Daniel Worth was sent to the Democratic State Solicitor in that District, Mr. Ruffin, more than a year ago. Why he did not act on it, has never been explained.

Moreover, it is well known that Mr. Gilmer secured for himself the bitter hostility of the few fanatics in Guilford by the zeal and energy with which he prosecuted Crooks and McBryde, and drove them out of the State, after they had been convicted and punished. Where were your "Democratic lawyers" then?

The imputation of these papers is applicable to the whole of Mr. Gilmer's District, and particularly Guilford county. Is it a just imputation? Are these papers doing the South a benefit by making such an imputation?

The Raleigh Standard has "no recollection of having published the charge against Mr. Gilmer," to which we alluded last week, of his having, in an improper way, a copy of Helper's book. We have a very decided impression that it did. Will the Editor do us the favor to examine his files (we have them not) for June and July last? If he did not publish it, we will be very glad to say so, not only in justice to the Standard, but as a quiet rebuke from it to its associates for having relied on so foul a falsehood to injure Mr. Gilmer.

The Standard adds, that it "recently published his [Mr. Gilmer's] denial of having improperly received a copy of Helper's book." If it will excuse us we must deny this. The Standard published *a* denial, but not Mr. Gilmer's denial. That was very short—only twenty lines—but it was too long for the Democratic papers. They have invariably suppressed it and substituted a few words of their own or of a telegraphic operator. A column was not too much to devote to the charge; but twenty lines could not be spared for its emphatic denial.

This of course does not apply to the Standard *if* it did not publish the charge.

Our Railroads.—Two small packages, addressed to us, were receipted for by the Railroad agent at Newbern on the 23d Dec., and arrived here in good condition on the 6th Jan.—out 14 days. On Friday the 23d Dec. we sent to the depot, in this place, 4 large boxes marked to the care of H. D. Turner, Raleigh, and they were actually shipped on Wednesday the 5th instant and reached Raleigh, we suppose, in 14 days. A merchant near us, has had goods from Charleston lying in the North Carolina Railroad depot at Charlotte, and in a broken car at Harrisburg, for some weeks.

Now these are provoking facts, and if our Railroads ever answer the expectations of the public, such things ought not to go unredressed.

Salisbury Watchman.

A gentleman mentioned to us a few days ago a case somewhat like the above. A merchant within 20 or 30 miles of Salisbury shipped such of his Fall Goods as he was in immediate want of, by the railroads—those about which there was no haste, by the cheaper route through Fayetteville. These last reached him, by wagons from Fayetteville, much earlier than those by railroad

We learn that considerable desire is expressed at Salisbury to have our Western railroad extended to the North Carolina road, and especially if the connection can be made at Salisbury. On the question of a connection somewhere, there is no difference of opinion here; but at what point the connection should be made is an open question.

A CURIOUS SCENE.—In the House of Representatives on Saturday last, Mr Stokes of Tennessee, (American,) questioned the Democrats (who gave as a reason for refusing to support Mr Gilmer, that he had received Republican votes,) whether they would refuse to vote for their own candidate, Mr. Bocock, in case Republicans should vote for him? Several of them, including Vallandigham of Ohio, Davidson of Louisiana, and Wright of Tennessee, distinctly declared that under such circumstances *they would not vote for their own candidate.*

Now what would be the inevitable effect of this? Supposing all the Democrats and all the Americans were to unite, they could not elect a Speaker. To enable them to do so, they must have the aid of some of the Republicans. But the Democrats would abandon even their own candidate if Republicans should vote for him. *Of course they cannot elect a Speaker at all.* And there is no remedy for the existing state of disorganization except by the election of a Republican, which would be worse in its effect upon the peace of the country than disorganization.

Is it the determination of the Democrats to prevent an organization? One of them, Mr. Pugh of Alabama, openly avowed on the same day that "If he had it in his power he was free to say *he would perpetuate discord here.*"

These are significant signs. We leave our readers to draw the plain inference.

AGITATION.—The N. Y. Times advances an important truth in the following sentence:

"Never were the words of Holy Writ more applicable to any people than to the slaveholders of the South, that "Their strength is to sit still."

All agitation of the subject of our peculiar institution has been, and is, injurious to it. From the Missouri question in 1820 to the present time it has seemed to be the aim of ambitious men, Southern men especially, to ride into place and power by agitation of this subject. And from 1820 to the present day the South has been getting comparatively weaker and weaker. Her enemies have multiplied with every successive struggle, and especially with every successive Presidential election, when "the Union is to be saved," as a matter of course, by the election of some Democrat as President. Each case of salvation makes the peril greater, and consequently the necessity greater for a new salvation.

It is deeply to be deplored that the Southern Congressmen who are holding forth from day to day, while few or none reply to them, have not discovered that "their strength is to sit still." A reader of the Congressional Globe, who will take the trouble to wade through the mass of indiscreet and sometimes ridiculous speeches, which are dignified as a "defence of the South," cannot fail to be struck with the harm thus done to the cause they are intended to promote. Even grave Senators, from whom better things might be expected, are not faultless in this regard. In the last Congress that really able man, Gov. Hammond of South Carolina, shocked the public feeling of the North, and made thousands of bitter enemies to the South, by calling the laboring population of the North by the offensive epithet of the "mud-sills of society." And again a few days ago, Mr. Mason of Virginia must needs denominate the Northern States as "the servile States."

Surely, "their strength is to sit still."

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF TOM CORWIN.—The Wilmington Journal received yesterday is of opinion that Gov. Corwin "has two principles only—hatred of the Democracy and love of Tom Corwin." The same day's mail brought us the Globe with a speech in the House by Mr. Montgomery, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, who offered a resolution declaring Mr. Corwin temporary Speaker, and abused the Republicans for not assenting to it—(we take it for granted his own party did.) Mr. Montgomery said that he "proposed Mr. Corwin as Speaker, because he is well known as a conservative, national, Union-loving man, and because, being a Republican, it would be a guarantee to that party that no advantage was intended or could be taken of him."

Differing with Mr. Corwin on some subjects, as we of the South do necessarily with all Northern men *who are honest* in expressing their sentiments on those subjects, we incline to the opinion that Mr. Montgomery, having better opportunities for a correct judgment, has formed one more nearly correct than the Journal.

CONGRESS.—In the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, Mr Davis of Mississippi made a Democratic speech on the Speakership, Mr. Stokes of Tennessee a Southern Opposition speech on the same subject, and a vote was had for Speaker, as follows: necessary to elect 106; Sherman 108; Hamilton, Texas Democrat, 89; Gilmer 14; balance scattering.

After the vote, Mr. Pugh, Alabama Democrat, *who has never voted for the party nominee*, and of whom we have never heard a single Democratic complaint, modestly remarked that he was "perfectly willing to vote for the gentleman who has been put in nomination by the Democratic party, (Mr. Hamilton,) if the Americans who have voted against him will change their votes." He was willing also to have voted for Mr. Bocock whenever his vote would have elected. "But as this ballot discloses that my vote cannot produce any final result, [a voice on the Democratic side, "It may do so."] I prefer to maintain the integrity of my position and the symmetry of my record; and I shall therefore cast my vote, as heretofore, for Mr. McQueen."

Mr. Hill, Georgia American, was quite willing to vote for Mr. Hamilton, but as his vote would not elect and, he thought, would at this time injure him, he would change his vote and vote for Mr. Bristow.

Mr. Leach, of North Carolina. Supposing that every Democrat in the House would have supported the gentleman from Texas, and that we might organize the House on a constitutional basis, and thereby defeat the Republican nominee, I was willing to vote for him. I prefer him to any gentleman on the Democratic side of the House, as I regard him to be more conservative and national, and therefore less objectionable to the party I belong to than most gentlemen of the Democratic party. But since Democrats are not willing to vote for the nominee of their own party—an able, distinguished gentleman—I do not conceive that my voting for him will aid in the organization of the House.

I take leave to say here, that having known Mr. Gilmer for more than twenty years, there is not in this House, or out of it, a purer man, one of more sterling integrity, or a more consummate gentleman. I do not now believe he will be elected; but he could be at any time if the Democratic party would unite on him; but since he has been indirectly censured here to-day, I will say that I have never given a vote with more pleasure than that which I now give. Whenever the Democrats will vote as a party unitedly for Mr. Hamilton, my vote will not be found wanting; but I now vote for my distinguished colleague, John A. Gilmer.

Mr. Pugh, Alabama Democrat, said his constituents were indifferent to organization, and his State not interested in the Government. "If the statutes which have been passed here for the last ten years were obliterated, I have no idea that any man in my district would know it or feel it, unless he saw it in the newspapers. [Laughter.]" "If I had it in my power, I am free to say that I would perpetuate discord here." But to accommodate his Democratic friends and in response to Mr. Leach's remarks he would change his vote to Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. Leach, of North Carolina. I ask that my vote be changed from Mr. Gilmer to Mr. Hamilton. [Applause from the Democratic benches.]

The result of the vote was then announced, as above recorded, and the House adjourned.

On Monday, three votes for Speaker; without effect. On the last, necessary to elect, 110; Sherman 105; Hamilton 88; Gilmer 18; rest scattered.

On Tuesday, Mr. Gartrell, of Ga., made a speech in advocacy of peaceable secession, and of the right of any State to secede. Mr. Leake, of Va., made a speech, in which he assumed the right of any State to secede, as a defensive and not as an aggressive measure. Mr Wright, of Tenn., replied to Mr. Stokes of the same State, and reprobated the course of the Americans in Congress. There was no further ballot for Speaker.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Seward made his first appearance. Mr. Iverson of Georgia made a "Southern Rights" speech. He denounced Judge Douglas, and declared that, in his opinion, if the Charleston Convention refuse to recognize the principle of protection to slave property in the Territories, Southern Delegates should withdraw from it, and if a Republican President be elected, the South should dissolve the Union.

On Tuesday, Mr. Davis of Miss., introduced a bill to authorize the sale of Government arms to the States to such an extent as can be spared from the public supplies, and to repeal the law authorizing the appointment of civilians as superintendents of armories. The President sent in the correspondence upon the Mexican affairs.

[The mails are still so disarranged that we are compelled to rely on the meagre telegraphic reports, except for Saturday, the proceedings of which day have only arrived in the Washington papers this morning.]

Gov. Letcher's Message.—Gov. Letcher's Message to the Legislature of Virginia recommends a Convention of all the States to re-establish the Union on a solid basis, and, failing in that, to make provision for a peaceful separation.

He also recommends the appointment of Commissioners to visit those Northern States that have nullified the fugitive slave law, and earnestly urge the repeal of all such legislation.

He also emphatically desires that Virginia will not submit to the rule of Seward as President.

He earnestly urges the Legislature to place the State in a complete condition of defence, and to encourage State independence by fostering direct trade with Europe, manufactures, and the mechanic arts.

Southern Teachers.—There is just now an extraordinary demand for good Southern Teachers, *born in the South.* We receive, almost every day and from all parts of the country, inquiries and applications for such. In many cases it is impossible for us to return satisfactory information to correspondents. The two young ladies who advertised for situations a few weeks ago and referred to the Editors of this paper, have been obliged to decline a number of offers and are now *engaged (?)*—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

We learn that Jesse Wheeler, formerly County Surveyor of Guilford, has been arrested and held to bail for circulating Helper's book. It is understood that he has circulated at least fifty or sixty copies of the book in the County. No doubt Wheeler could disclose some important facts in relation to incendiary movements in that part of the State.

We learn that his Honor Judge Dick has issued writs for several persons in Randolph, charged with circulating Helper's book. The Judge has taken the matter in hand, and is determined to have a thorough investigation in every case.

Raleigh Standard.

TO THE WHIGS OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

We have been requested to state that a Meeting of the Whigs of Richmond County will be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on Tuesday the 17th inst., being the Tuesday of January County Court, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention to be held on the 22d February. A full attendance is desired.

[The above ought to have reached us on Monday last, but it only came to hand by to-day's mail. We regret that the notice is so short.—*Observer.*]

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LUMBERTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

On the 31st Dec'r 1859, an election was held in the Court House at Lumberton for Mayor and four Commissioners. The following is the result:

Col. John R. Carter, Mayor.

Dr. W. A. Dick, R. E. Troy, Esq., Thaddeus N. Bond, Esq., Charles Ivey, Jr., Commissioners.

At the first meeting of the Board the following appointments were made:—

Col. N. A. McLean, Town Attorney; Col. W. S. Fowlkes, Town Constable; A. D. Brown, Town Clerk.

MARRIED,

In Harnett county, on the 8th inst., by Dr. J. McCormick, Mr. J. W. MATTHEWS to Miss SALLIE CAMPBELL, all of Harnett.

On the 25th ult., at Columbus, Ga., by the Rev. Mr. Hawks, the Hon. GEORGE S. HAWKINS and Mrs. EMILY HENRY.

DIED,

In Clinton, on Friday last the 6th inst., Mr. ISAAC BOYKIN.

DEARTH OF FOOD—A STARTLING VIEW.

We published yesterday a remarkable letter from Liebig, the great German chemist, addressed to Mechi, the famous English farmer, upon that most momentous of all sublunary themes, the production of corn. He shows that the corn-producing power of the civilized, cultivated countries of the globe, is rapidly becoming exhausted; that it is owing to guano that the decline has not been more rapid and more marked; but that the existing supply of guano, if it continues to be consumed at its present rate, will not last more than twenty-five or thirty years at the utmost. He predicts accordingly, that unless war, or pestilence, or famine, or emigration *en masse*, largely diminishes the population of the older countries, they will find themselves, at no very distant day, if the existing system of cultivation be pursued, in actual want of bread, and the Malthusian theory will thus receive an early and certainly unlooked for exemplification.

These conclusions, thus massed together, are so startling that, even when they come from an eminent scientific man, one finds some difficulty in accepting them. But a very cursory inspection of what is actually occurring within our own knowledge, both here and in Europe, places their general correctness beyond doubt. For many years before the repeal of the Corn laws, in 1847, England was only enabled to keep up the supply of wheat for her own population by the existence of high protective duties, and consequently a high price of bread and low standard of living on the part of the masses. As soon as the duties were removed, the farmers were unable to produce it at the natural market price, and to give way before the competition of Russia and the United States, and betake themselves to cattle-raising and green crops. With these they are thriving, as perhaps they never throve before, but the annual yield of home-grown wheat has been enormously diminished, and English bread is now mainly the product of the Eastern steppes and Western prairies, purchased with British manufactures.

It is, however, notorious that the same exhaustion is now showing itself in the lands which have been longest under cultivation here, and corn is ceasing to be a profitable product through all the Eastern States. In New England, and New York, and Virginia, the yield per acre is rapidly diminishing; and as the process of exhaustion goes on, we seek our bread further west. In Germany and Eastern Europe the same decline in fertility is also to be witnessed, the cause being everywhere the same—the continued extraction from the soil of the elements of productiveness, without the smallest attempt at their restoration. Owing to the abundance of land with which we have so far been blessed, our farmers have rarely taken the trouble to manure their fields. They found them virgin soil; they get all they can out of them, and when they are exhausted, abandon them. In Europe, and especially in England, stern necessity has compelled the cultivator to take some pains to restore to the soil some portion of the vitality of which his crops each year deprive it. The ordinary farmyard manure was long relied on for this purpose; but even that at last ceased to produce the required effect. Guano then made its appearance; but according to Liebig the supply of guano cannot last much longer, and this once exhausted, some means must be devised of supplying its place, or the people of the civilized world will soon find themselves face to face with a deficiency of bread—a crisis which, if it did not cause absolute famine, would certainly entail a descent to a much lower standard of living, and corresponding moral degradation.

The formula on which all this gloomy foreboding is bassed is a very simple one. To render and keep soil productive, the elements which are withdrawn in the harvest must be restored. The ordinary barnyard manures, where these are used, partially suffice for this purpose; but only partially. They leave every year a deficiency; and this deficiency, multiplied by fifty or one hundred, gives in its final result, total barrenness. Guano would supply the need, if the supply were inexhaustible. As it is not so, Liebig insists that we must fall back on the sewerage of towns. These great consumers of food, which modern civilization is creating and developing on such an enormous scale, must be made to keep up the fertility of the surroundiug country by discharging their sewerage over the fields instead of filling the harbors and choking the rivers with it, and allowing it to run to waste. The mechanical and engineering difficulties of such an enterprise are no doubt great, but not too great for modern science to overcome, if the farmers were once made sensible of the consequence of perseverance in the existing mode of cultivation.

The political aspects of this question are by no means the least interesting and important. The growth and prosperity of a nation are now, and will always continue to be, largely dependent on its power of feeding itself. When that power once leaves it, its greatness is no longer in its own hands. Rome was invincible as long as her bread was the product of Italian farms. When she began to draw her supplies from Sicily and Africa, she was already on the downward path, and she involved her granaries in the same ruin as she suffered herself.—*N. Y. Times.*

Honey-Bees for California.—The California steamer Baltic took out from port last Thursday several hundred hives of bees, mostly collected from the interior of this State, and which are to be sold on the Pacific coast with great pecuniary advantage. Of late this trade has been unusually brisk—the Hudson River railroad having brought down more than nine hundred hives within a few days. For some reason, apparently not very well understood, the bee does not thrive in California without artificial aid, although the country seems to afford abundant means of sustenance. We know of one lot of hives which cost $14 each, and were sold for $75 each hive. Another venture resulted still more successfully. The bees are transported in the hives they have filled. One side of each hive has a wire gauze, which admits air freely, and on board the cars and steamers they are stored so as to secure good ventilation. They are sent out via Panama. This trade has been carried on for two or three years.—*N. Y. Jour.*

Prenticeana.—The following selections are from the volume of pungent and witty paragraphs by George D. Prentice recently published:

A man in battle is not allowed to whistle to keep his courage up, and the whistling of the bullets doesn't have that tendency.

"I mean to abandon my habits of life," said a dissipated gentleman. "Are you sure, sir, that they are not abandoned enough already?"

"Can't we make your lover jealous miss?" "Oh yes, sir, I think we can, if we *put our heads together.*"

We know some men, who, when they are perplexed in argument get out just as poor debtors sometimes get out of jail—they *swear* out.

A modern tourist calls the Niagara River "the pride of rivers." That pride certainly has a tremendous fall.

An editor who thinks himself very smart says in his columns, that he never *lends* himself to party hacks. We presume he prefers selling.

It may seem a little remarkable in these days, that the greater part of the white-washing is done with *ink.*

The Senate of Missouri has voted $2,500 towards a monument to Colonel Benton.

THE DEMOCRATIC "NATIONAL" PARTY.

The Charleston Mercury replies to a speech in the House by Gov. McRae, of Mississippi. Gov. McRae is a fire-eating Democrat, but not enough so for his Charleston ally. We quote:

Mr. McRae quotes Mr. Seward to prove that the Democratic party in the North is the antagonist to the Black Republican party. In one sense Mr. McRae is right. There is no doubt that, as a *political organization* in the Northern States, the Democratic party is in antagonism to the Black Republican party. These two parties are the competitors for power in the North. But the great question for the South in this rivalry to consider is this: Are the rights and interests of the South implicated in this rivalry? Does the Democratic party of the North affirm the rights of the Southern people in the matters of slavery, the tariff, and the appropriation of the taxes? We think that it does not. Let us examine the matter as it stands in the present Congress.

1. The Democrats in the present Congress from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the other Northern States, perhaps with exceptions, are in favor of increased protection to manufactures, by an increased discrimination in a new tariff. On this great point the whole North is little divided—Democrats and Black Republicans moving in harmony. Indeed, we see it stated in the papers that a Black Republican from Pennsylvania in Congress openly said in debate, that if the South would give the North the increased duties they required to secure them the monopoly of the American markets, they would cease their agitation on slavery. And we see the President, the recognized head of the party, moving in the same direction.

2. The Northern Democrats are also agreed with the Black Republicans on the matter of appropriations by Congress for Internal Improvements. The whole North is thus united, Democrats and Black Republicans, in the policy of plundering the treasury.

3. With respect to our Territories, it is boldly asserted by Northern Democrats themselves, that ninety out of every hundred of the whole Democratic party of the North are in favor of Squatter Sovereignty. They only differ from the Black Republicans in the mode by which the South is to be excluded from our Territories.

Now, on all these great measures of policy, constituting the great matters of Congressional legislation and contention in the Union, how can the Democratic party of the North be said to be antagonist to the Black Republican party? There is no antagonism—no rivalry between them whatever. On the great ends to be carried out in Congress, the Democratic party of the North and the Black Republican party are identical and sectional. Both are opposed to the South. The Democracy of the North is a sham Democracy, differing widely from the true State Rights Democracy of the South.

When, therefore, Mr. McRae appealed to the South Americans from the South to join with the Democratic party on the floor of Congress to elect a Speaker, the appeal could have no force.

As to the Democratic party, as at present constituted in Congress, composed of tariff and internal improvement plunderers, and Squatter Sovereignty fanatics—with such men as Hickman, and Forney, and Adrain, and Douglas, within its pale, to influence its counsels—not only ought the South Americans from the South refuse to have anything to do with them, but the Democrats of the South ought to cut them off, and rid themselves of the foul pollution of their political or party association.

Non-Intercourse.—There is an old story of a man, who, when about to die, called his sons together and told them that he left them a treasure buried somewhere in his orchard, not more than a foot or two from the surface. He was too feeble to either show them the place or describe it to them, but if they sought they would find it.

The man died, and his sons, anxious for the treasure, went diligently to work, and dug over every spot of the ground thoroughly, but without finding the treasure. However, the ground being thoroughly prepared, they planted it, and the abundant crops which rewarded their labor, let them into the meaning of the old man's words.

Now, we think that the agitation for non-intercourse with the North may result in a manner somewhat similar. Its benefits may not be realized as anticipated, and yet still *be* realized. If the spirit aroused should lead to even one year's extra economy—to even one year's return to something like former times, it would produce a kind of independence, personally, that would be even more pleasant than that independence of the North so much talked of. To the man harassed by debts, puzzled to make both ends meet, knowing not how to raise the funds to pay heavy store bills, it can make little difference whether the goods were or were not imported directly. A year or two of homespuns and domestics—of avoidance of Northern and European, *and all other* unnecessaries, would result in a greater feeling of independence than could be procured by any number of conventions and pronunciamentoes.

Besides, the effort, made, perhaps, to punish the North, would result in building up the South. The money saved would form that disposable capital so necessary for manufacturing success, and so essential to commercial enterprise. Will the effort be made?—*Wilmington Journal.*

Helper's Book.—The Congressional Debates have had among other bad effects that of extensively advertising and selling Helper's Book. Not only in this country is this so, but the files by the Arabia are full of "Helper," "Helper," "Helper,"—and Englishmen who have never heard of, much less read, his incendiary book, before, are now enquiring of the Editors, in anonymous communications, where copies, or a copy of it "can be found?" "Helper," moreover, is the subject of grave leaders,—and we gather from the marvellous interest, all of a sudden exhibited on his behalf, by our trans-Atlantic cotemporaries, that his book is going to have as great "a run," over there, as Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom" had, not long since.

Mr. Hamilton, of Texas.—This gentleman who came very near combining the Opposition to the Black Republicans, was, it is stated, originally a Whig, then joined the American party with Houston, is now considered a Houston or Douglas Democrat, and was elected in opposition to a regular Buchanan democrat.

The Beauties of Platforms.—Senator Gwin, of California, in response to Senator Pugh, of Ohio, who stated that the Democratic platform in California was almost word for word that of the same in Ohio which he (Pugh) had drawn up, declared the result of the late election in California had been the complete overthrow of Douglasism. It may seem a little odd to those who have heretofore been putting their trust in and pinning their faith upon platforms, to learn that the same form of words was understood to enunciate distinctly Douglas doctrines in Ohio, while in California it was expressive of anti-Douglas doctrines.

Presidential Nomination.—The Opposition members of the Tennessee Legislature have nominated the Hon. John Bell as the Union candidate for the Presidency.

Remember—that life may be merry as well as useful. Every person who owns a mouth has a good opening for a laugh.

A WATERFALL SIX TIMES THE DEPTH OF NIAGARA.

From the Times' Calcutta Correspondent.

Did any of your readers ever hear of the Gairsoppa Falls, near Honore? If not, they will probably read a description which has just appeared with some pleasure. It is curious that a fall six times the depth of Niagara should remain almost unknown. From the village of Gairsoppa, reached by the river of the same name, the writer was carried for twelve miles up the Malimuneh Pass, and reached the Falls Bungalow about three and a half hours after leaving the Pass:

"An amphitheatre of woods, and a river, about five hundred yards wide, rushing and boiling to a certain point, where it is lost in a perpetual mist and in an unceasing deafening roar, must first be imagined. Leaving the Bungalow on the Madras side of the river, and descending to a position below the river level, you work your way up carefully and tediously over slippery rocks, until you reach a point, where a rock about twice the size of a man's body juts out over a precipice. Resting flat upon this rock, and looking over it, you see directly before you two out of the four principal Falls; these two are called the "Great Fall" and "the Rocket." The one contains a large body of water, the main body of the river, perhaps fifty yards across, which falls massively and apparently sluggishly into the chasm below; and the other contains a small body of water, which shoots out in successive sprays over successive points of rock, till it falls into the same chasm. This chasm is at least nine hundred feet in depth, six times the depth of the Niagara Falls, which are about one hundred and fifty feet, and perhaps a quarter to a half a mile in width.

These are the first two falls to be visited. Then move a little below your first position, and you will observe first a turgid boiling body of water of greater volume than the Rocket Fall, running and steaming down into the same chasm,—this is the third fall, the "Roarer", and then carrying your eye a little further down you will observe another fall, the loveliest, softest and most graceful of all; being a broad expanse of shallow water falling like transparent silver lace over a smooth surface of polished rock into this same chasm; this is "La Dame Blanche," and the White Lady of Avenel could not have been more graceful and ethereal. But do not confine yourself to any one place in order to viewing these falls. Scramble everywhere you can, and get as many views as you can of them, and you will be unable to decide upon which is the most beautiful. And do you want to have a faint idea of the depth of the chasm into which the glorious waters fall? Take out your watch and drop as large a piece of rock as you can hold from your viewing place; it will be several seconds before you even lose sight of the piece of rock, and when even it will have reached the water at the foot of the chasm, it will only have been lost to human sight, or watch the blue pigeons, wheeling and circling in and out the Great Fall within the chasm, and looking like sparrows in size in the depths beneath you. But you have yet only seen one, and that not perhaps the loveliest, and at least not the most comprehensive view of the falls. You must proceed two miles up the river above the falls and cross over at a ferry, where the waters are still smooth as glass and sluggish as a Hollander, and proceed to the Mysore side of the falls, walking first to a point where you will see them all at a glance and then descending as near as you can to the foot of these, to be drenched by the spray, deafened by the noise, and awe-struck by the grandeur of the scene and by the visible presence of the Creator of it, in the perpetual rainbow of many and brilliant hues which spans the foot of the chasm."

Who Wants Guano? Who Wants Guano?

UNDER the above caption, a notice appeared in Monday's issue of the Fayetteville Observer, bearing my signature. The design of said notice, is a movement not of my origination; but of a number of others. Hence, I am pleased to give notice, that the merchants of our town, heretofore supplying the county with Guano, will furnish it at Sixty-five Dollars, cash, per Ton, of 2000 lbs. to the ton, which is satisfactory to myself, and I hesitate not to believe will be to all others.
Jan'y 12 R. M. D.

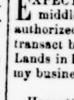
LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having removed West, offers for sale his LANDS in Harnett County, lying immediately on each side of Cape Fear River, containing 1200 acres in each tract. These Lands are situated in a healthy country, pleasant neighborhood, and within a half a mile of the village of Summerville, with good Dwellings on each place and all necessary Out-Houses, and cleared Land enough to work 25 or 30 hands to advantage. There are on these lands some six hundred acres of fine Bottom, most of which is uncleared, and well set with white oak and other fine Timber. A large portion of the balance is oak and hickory Ridge Lands; the balance is pine Land of a good quality, having been worked in Turpentine three years. These Lands will be sold low for Cash or Young Negroes, or on time to suit purchasers, with approved bonds.
Jan'y 13. N. G. JONES.

NOTICE.

EXPECTING to be absent from the State until the middle of next Summer, say till July, 1860, I have authorized Archibald McLean, of Harnett county, to transact business for me during my absence, to sell my Lands in Harnett county, and generally to attend to all my business.
N. G. JONES.
Harnett County, N C., Jan'y 13, 1860. 83-

THE GULF HOTEL.



THE subscriber has taken and opened the GULF HOTEL, at the Gulf, Chatham Co., North Carolina, where he will take pleasure in using his best endeavors to accommodate the traveling public comfortably and pleasantly.
JOHN H. DAVIS.
Gulf, Chatham co., Jan'y 9, 1860. 82*9tpd

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.

DYE-WOODS & DYE-STUFFS,

Oils, Paints and Painters' Articles, VARNISHES,

Window Glass and Putty, Glassware, Perfumery, Fine Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses and Supporters of all kinds, Spices, Snuffs, Manufactured Tobacco, all the Patent or Proprietary Medicines of the Day, Superior Inks, Pure Wines and Brandies for Medicinal Purposes, Fancy Articles, &c.

S. J. HINSDALE. H. R. HORNE.
Dec 7, 1859 73-

LANDRETH'S SEEDS.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and fresh supply of

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS,

comprising nearly every variety,—from the celebrated Gardens of David Landreth & Son,—which he offers at wholesale or retail.

Landreth's RURAL REGISTER AND ALMANAC (1860) for gratuitous distribution.
JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Dec'r 1, 1859 71itf

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. B. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY

Kerosene Oil, light colored!

WHITE POTASH,
CONCENTRATED LEY,
FRESH CAMPHENE,
BURNING FLUID,
TEAS, SPICES,
LINSEED OIL,
TRAIN OIL,
LAMP OIL,
PURE WHITE LEAD,
YEAST POWDERS,
DISTILLERS' GLUE.

Just received and for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Jan'y 12, 1860 82itf

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by James Huske, for purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 2d Feb'y 1860,

2 lots of LAND on the West side of Cape Fear River, above the Clarendon Bridge.

66 Acres LAND on Long Branch, joining the lands of E. Barge, W. B. Wright, and others.

The HOUSE and LOTS, residence of Jas. Huske.

—ALSO—

A Family of NEGROES, &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, Trustee.
Jan'y 11, 1860. 82ts

Town Property for Sale.

ON Monday, the 30th of this month, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, the lot in town, formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas J. Curtis, for Stables and barn, will be sold at Public Auction. It is in a convenient part of town, near to Franklin and Mumford streets, and of ample size for the purpose of a horse lot or a Livery Stable. For terms apply to

J. G. SHEPHERD,
or S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
Jan'y 14. 82ts

Caution!

IN the early part of last year I hired a negro man from a stranger calling himself *Brown*, and hailing from the neighborhood of Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C., for which I gave him my note, without security, for $115, payable Jan'y 1, 1860.

The Negro, after working faithfully for me for a few days, very suddenly disappeared, and since then I have never been able to find the whereabouts of Master or slave. On inquiry, I learn that no such man as this *Brown* has ever lived in or about Rockingham.

This is therefore to warn all persons from trading for said Note, as having received no value, I am determined not to pay it.
M. C. LAMONT.
Cumberland Co., Jan'y 11, 1860. 82-4t

Cheese and Salt.

75 BOXES good Cheese;
200 Sacks Salt, in fine order.
Just received by E. F. MOORE.
Jan'y 11 82-3w

Look out for Yourself!

ALL those indebted to me either by note or account, are required to come up and settle immediately, as I cannot wait any longer.
Yours, very respectfully,
R. D. DAVIS.
Jan'y 9 82-3t

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81ilypd

W. N. TILLINGHAST

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

EVERY Scale is warranted to be correct. Hay, Coal, or other large Scales not on hand, will be ordered at the lowest prices.
Sept 1 45i-

G. W. BOWMAN.] [E. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 118 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

By PEARSON, C. J. In Nixon v. Bagley, from Perquimans, affirming the judgment. In Murphy v. Jackson, from Cumberland, in equity, dismissing the bill with costs. In White v. Smith, from Bladen, affirming the judgment. In *doe ex dem* McRay v. Glover, from Robeson, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J. In Overton v. Sawyer, from Camden, affirming the judgment. In Powell v. Inman, from Columbus; judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* In State v. Long, from Columbus, declaring that there is no error. In State v. Long, from Columbus, affirming the judgment. In Harrel v. Davenport, in equity, from Washington, directing a decree.

By MANLY, J. In Wooley v. Robinson, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment. In Lucas v. Nichols, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment. In *doe ex dem.* Clegg v. Fields, from Moore, affirming the judgment. In Little v. Buie, from Robeson, in equity; bill dismissed with costs, without prejudice.—*Ral. Standard.*

"PREFERS SHERMAN TO GILMER."—The Raleigh Standard says,—

"Mr. Gilmer's election as Speaker would divide us here at home, and, viewed in this aspect, it would really injure North Carolina more than would the election of Sherman."

Upon which the Greensborough Patriot remarks,—

"The election of Gilmer injure North Carolina, indeed. And how injure? Aye, says the Standard, "it will divide us at home." Divide us at home! and how? Why, because Mr. Gilmer as Speaker, will have the frauds and corruptions of this most corrupt administration and party, so thoroughly sifted and exposed, that thousands of the good democrats of North Carolina will leave the party—and the spoilsmen be turned out of office; this is the division that the Standard fears,—and rather than have this division, which would be brought about by the election of Mr. Gilmer, he prefers the election of Sherman. Oh, shame! shame!"

The Arrests in Guilford County.—The Winston Sentinel has the following paragraph, which we again publish in connection with a paragraph from the Patriot:—

Still Yet Others.—We have heard a rumor that the Guilford Jail during last week was literally filled with this same class of individuals. For the truth of this report we are not able to vouch, but from the manner in which our information has been derived, we have every reason to believe that some dozen or more of these abolition scoundrels have been arrested in Greensboro', and round about J. A. Gilmer's home. We submit that it is a significant fact that so many of those individuals should be arrested in Guilford county. May not that county and the Fifth Congressional District, thank their stars that in them are Democratic lawyers?—*Winston Sentinel.*

Daniel Worth is in jail in Guilford, and he is the only one. Who, then, started this lying "rumor?" It is due to the people "round-about J. A. Gilmer's home," that the author of this rumor should be disclosed, and if the Sentinel has a due regard for its own character, it will do so.
Greensboro' Patriot.

New Subscribers.—The daily receipt of new subscribers is quite encouraging; as is also the language of many of the letters we receive. They indicate that wherever the Times is seen and read it is highly appreciated and makes a friend. If in the past we have succeeded so well in pleasing our readers, we now have no fears, for in size of paper, neatness of print, variety and amount of reading matter, the ability of numerous contributors, and the superiority of the prize stories, the Times is equal to any paper published in the United States. We are not self-praising; we ask the reader to weigh our language, examine the paper and make his own decision.—*Greensb. Times.*

Wilmington Mortality.—The burials during the year (in the Wilmington Cemetery,) were 77, and the re-interments 10.

46 of the number were born in Wilmington; 14 in other parts of North Carolina; 2 in Virginia; 1 in South Carolina; 1 in Georgia; 2 in New York; 2 in Connecticut; 2 in Massachusetts; 1 in Wisconsin; 4 in Ireland; 1 in England; 1 unknown.
Journal.

Accepted.—Rev. Andrew S. Hepburn, of Harrisonburg, Va., has accepted the appointment of Professor of Rhetoric, Logic, and Metaphysics, in the University of North Carolina.—*N. C. Ad.*

A SIGN FOR DOUGLAS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes to that paper under date of Monday last:

"The vote for Andrew Jackson Hamilton, of Texas, given last Saturday, and to be repeated today, is the first decisive indication we have had that an immense majority of the National men on the floor no longer consider full friendship and fellowship with Judge Douglas a bar to party promotion. Hamilton is a new member, with but very little of a public record as yet; but what little he has that has reached us here, is all of the Anti-Lecompton complexion. He was put in nomination at the solicitation of Judge Douglas, who was upon the floor last Saturday; and his first vote reaching to 89 under these circumstances, is a fact with significance which cannot be overlooked.

Kentucky Democracy.—The Kentucky State Democratic Convention met at Frankfort on Tuesday. The committee on resolutions made majority and minority reports, both endorsing the Dred Scott decision. The majority favors Mr. Guthrie for the Presidency, and endorses Mr. Buchanan's Administration. The minority declares for Mr. Douglas and popular sovereignty, and deprecates an application to Congress in favor of slavery.

The Indiana Democracy.—The State Democratic Convention by a large majority have instructed their delegates to Charleston to vote as a unit for Douglas.

NEW YORK.—The imports of foreign merchandise, including $2,816,000 specie, amounted in 1859 to $245,165,000; against $152,867,000 in 1858.

The exports of Domestic Produce &c. for 1859 were $59,929,000; against $53,949,000 in 1858. Of Foreign Produce re-exported $8,051,000 in 1859; against $5,688,000 in 1858.

The exports of specie in 1859 were $69,715,000; against $26,001,000 in 1858.

The Customs' Revenue was $38,834,242 in 1859; against $26,476,731 in 1858.

The receipts of California Gold $39,560,698 in 1859; against $36,766,820 in 1858.

An Inquiry.—One of our leading wholesale firms received a letter recently from a gentleman resident at the North, who was desirous of traveling with his family in this State, inquiring as to the danger of interference on the part of Vigilant Committees, &c. The letter was promptly answered to the effect that well bred visitors would receive every consideration at the hands of Southern gentlemen, and, that no annoyance need be apprehended.

The answer was correct. Gentlemen, come from where they may, are received as such everywhere at the South. It is only the rowdy and seditious element of the North that is not desired among us.
Charleston Mercury.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Extensive Cotton Mill Burnt—600 *Persons Burnt to Death or Wounded.*—On Tuesday last the walls of Pemberton's Cotton Mills at Lawrence, Massachusetts, fell, making a complete wreck and burying in the ruins a large number of operatives. Subsequently a fire broke out, consuming all the combustible matter, the dead and living under the mass, who had not been extricated. The mill worked 960 operatives. A portion of them had gone to supper, leaving but 600. The building was five stories high, 280 long and 70 feet wide, with a wing 45 feet square. Several injured persons and dead bodies were recovered from the ruins before the fire commenced. The firemen from the surrounding towns used almost superhuman exertions but only succeeded in saving the surrounding property. After the fire had been subdued 115 were missing. A large proportion of them were young girls, many of whom were the sole dependence of their families. One hundred and sixty five are wounded, the greater part of whom will survive. The loss of property amount to $600,000.

Relief for the Sufferers.—A despatch from Boston says that the New England Society for Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, yesterday resolved to dispense with their annual dinner and appropriate the money to the relief of the Lawrence sufferers. The members individually made up a purse of $5,000 on the spot. The same feeling pervades the city. Private subscriptions have already reached the amount of $20,000.

At Lawrence, to-day most of the dead at the City Hall were recognised and removed. Other bodies which were too much mangled to be recognized, were placed in boxes.

Letters and despatches are constantly being received from friends of the employees inquiring after their fate.

The Treasurer of the Pacific Manufacturing Company has contributed $2,000 for providing the necessary comforts for the sufferers.

A large number of physicians are in active attendance upon the wounded.

The Coroner's inquest commenced their proceedings this morning.

From Japan.—Dates from Japan, to the middle of November, advise us of a conflict which had occurred between the Japanese and a number of seamen from the United States frigate *Powhatan.* During the *melee* a Japanese was killed, and the affair had created a feeling against the Americans. Two Russians had been murdered by the Japanese a short time previously. The Japanese Embassy to the United States is to embark on board the *Powhaton* on the 22d of February.

Heavy Verdict against a Railroad.—A verdict for $10,000 was rendered in a Philadelphia court last week, in the case of O'Donnell vs. The Reading Railroad Company. Plaintiff took a seat in the car, and tendered the conductor a $3 bill in payment of his fare, which was pronounced counterfeit. He borrowed the amount of his fare from a friend and paid it, but was, notwithstanding, ejected from the cars, and compelled to walk home some distance in a snow-storm, keeping him from his business.

Houses Burnt.—The stables of Jesse Adams of Tuskeegee, Ala., were burnt on Saturday. 18 horses and considerable other property were consumed; supposed to be the act of an incendiary.

County Board of Valuation.

Monday, January 9th, 1860.

THE BOARD OF VALUATION for the assessment of real property in the County of Cumberland met at the Court House and was organized by the appointment of E. L. Winslow, Esq., Chairman, and John P. McLean, Secretary.

The Tax Lists, with the new valuation, were returned by the several District Boards, and it was ordered that they be left on file in the office of the County Court Clerk, where all persons interested may examine them, and all who feel aggrieved may file their complaints with the Clerk of the County Court, by the second Monday in February next, when the Board will again meet for the purpose of adjusting and equalizing the valuation of Lands in the County of Cumberland.

Passed unanimously by the Board and ordered to be published.

From the minutes.
JNO. P. McLEAN, Sec'y.
Jan'y 10. 83-1t

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

From rich and poor, bond and free, all colors, grades and conditions of life, we hear the same meed of praise awarded this wonderful article. Sores are healed, pains relieved, lives saved, valuable animals made useful, and untold ills assuaged by this great medicine, which is surprising to the judgment of man. What family does not require a standard Liniment. Who ever heard of the same effects produced by any other article? For Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Swellings, Strained Horses, &c it has no equal. Beware of imitations. The genuine Mustang Liniment is sold by all respectable Druggists and Livery Men in every town, parish and hamlet throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean. Buy at once.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.
Jan'y 14. 83*4t

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OR

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Large 12mo. 400 pages, Cloth, Gilt Side and back. Price $1.00.

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EMBRACING Facts about—I. Things not generally known. II. Things that ought to be known. III. Things worth knowing. The food we consume, the clothes we wear, the house we live in, and Facts from the Arts and Sciences, as well as from Literature, Manufacture, Commerce, Anatomy, Physiology, the Garden and Field. The whole forming a complete Encyclopædia of Useful Knowledge.

Whether in the Parlor or the Kitchen, the Chamber or the Boudoir, at Home or Abroad, it may be very appropriately called the

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Reliable Agents wanted to canvass for "The Magician's Own Book," and other popular works; send Cash Orders to the above address. Descriptive Catalogues of our Books mailed to any address free.

Copies of the above book sent by mail, to any address, free of postage, on receipt of One Dollar.
Jan'y 13. 83-*2tpd

New York Ledger for Jan. 21st.

HARPER'S WEEKLY for Jan'y 14th.
Jan'y 14 E. J. HALE & SON.

A. E. HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

HAS removed to the Store No. 10 North Water street, and will buy and sell for a commission.
Wilmington, Jan'y 6, 1860. 81-6m

MONEY.

COUNTRY Merchants whose bills are OVERDUE, and other persons whose accounts have been running for a year OR MORE, are requested to PAY THEM THIS MONTH.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Jan'y 6 81-1mi

NOTICE.

HAVING removed to Florida, I have left my papers with Messrs. Wm. McL. McKay and Henry Mullins, Attorneys at Law, who will attend to all my cases in the Courts of North Carolina where I have been employed. My clients will please call on them.
JAMES BANKS.
Florida, Dec'r 27, 1859. 81-itf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY, EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1860.

PROPOSED EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—We have no thought of saying yea or nay to the suggestion for a call by the Governor of an extra Session of our Legislature—not that we have not an opinion on the subject, but that our opinion would have no influence on the powers that be, except perhaps to make them decide against us. We merely copy the following from the Wilmington Journal, because it *is* a decided opinion, calculated to have weight with the Governor we suppose, though evidently so framed as to leave room for changing it when the moon changes or the wind shifts. The Journal says:—

"We do not believe that the public feeling of North Carolina *as yet* demands an extra session, nor if the Legislature was called together have things assumed that form that would lead to intelligent and definite action, and mere words are out of the question now."

THE LEGISLATURE NOT TO BE CONVENED!—Since the above was in type we have the Standard of Saturday containing a letter from Gov. Ellis in which he gives his reasons for not deeming it necessary at this time to call an Extra Session of the Legislature. The Governor having thus decided the question, there is no longer a reason why we should withhold the expression of our gratification that he has decided it wisely.

His letter is addressed to Hon. Hugh Waddell, J. J. Jackson and N. A. Ramsey, Esq., a Committee appointed at a public meeting in Pittsborough on the 28th ult., at which Dr. John A. Hanks presided and Dr. D. S. Waddell was Secretary, when resolutions were adopted calling on the Governor to call an Extra Session, in view of the want of arms and military organization. The Governor replies, in substance, to these resolutions, that he thinks "the public need apprehend no immediate aggressions by force of arms;" that "the attacks most to be feared are those coming under the specious forms of law,—more quiet and insidious in their approaches, but none the less fatal in their results," and that the ordinary police force will be sufficient till the regular meeting of the Legislature.

He would not hesitate, with the advice of the Council of State, to convene the Legislature, if he could feel for a moment that either persons or property required protection. Arming and organizing the militia are not of such pressing necessity as would alone justify the call. "Should any occurrence render such a measure necessary, I will not delay to convene the Legislature and take all other such steps as may be called for by the honor and interest of the State."

"I deem it important to avoid all such action as would tend to increase the excitement now existing among our people, justly as this excitement has been provoked; and in my opinion such a measure would greatly tend to that result.

"When the Legislature meets in regular session, we will have an opportunity of looking calmly on the events of the past year, and the dangers that lie ahead of us,—and that real danger does surround us, it would be criminal in a public officer to attempt to conceal,—which frame of mind will be the more propitious to discreet and considerate Legislation. In times of real public peril, above all others, legislation should proceed with dignity and solemnity, negativing all suspicion of the influences of passion, and thereby securing more surely the obedience of our own people and the respect of all others.

"This should especially be the case in our State, for the faith which North Carolina has ever scrupulously kept with all men, leaves no doubt that resolves enacted in her halls of legislation will be surely and scrupulously enforced."

MORE TREASON.—We see that our Representative, Gov. Winslow, and three other Democratic members, have actually had a friendly meeting of conference, representing the entire Democratic party too, with the "South Americans" and (*mirabile dictu!*) the anti-Lecompton Democrats, who have been denounced by the official paper at Washington and by the North Carolina Democratic papers as Black Republicans, and sometimes as worse than Black Republicans. See the following:—

"A joint meeting of the three parties was in session last evening, (the 7th,) and continues today, for the purpose of seeing if they could not harmonize their views in regard to the organization of the House. Governor Winslow, of North Carolina; Governor McRae, of Mississippi; Crawford, of Georgia; and Robinson, of Illinois; represented the Democratic party. Gilmer, of North Carolina; Mallory, of Kentucky; Hill of Georgia; and Nelson, of Tennessee; appeared on behalf of the Americans. Clark, of New York, and Riggs, of New Jersey, represented the anti-Lecomptons. I learn that much good feeling was manifested. Various propositions were discussed at length; but no definite action was concluded upon. It is said another meeting will be held very soon."

Four distinguished Democrats consulting with, and manifesting much good feeling toward, Mr. Gilmer and three other South Americans, and two anti-Lecompton Democrats, alias Black Republicans! Wonders will never cease! We look with intense anxiety to see the thunders and lightnings of North Carolina Democracy hurled at the heads of the whole Democracy at Washington.

But worse than all this, the committee agreed upon a withdrawal of Clark's Helper resolution, and substituting one embodying the substance of his and Mr. Gilmer's! As will be seen, by the Congressional summary, the substitute was offered on Thursday.

WE HOPE NOT.—The new Raleigh "Daily Press" says, "If we are well paid, we can publish as good a paper as James Gordon Bennett," (viz: the N. Y. Herald.) We respectfully suggest, that though we don't think the "Democratic Press" the best paper in the world, we regard it as far better than the N. Y. Herald. It would be difficult, in our opinion, for any one to publish a *worse* paper than James Gordon Bennett.

WEBSTER.—The Legislature of Virginia (largely Democratic) has done itself honor by naming a new county after the great Massachusetts Statesman. She refused to recognize his worth in life, but sees it now, when the grave tells the fifty thousand Virginia Democratic aspirants to the Presidency that he is no longer in their way.

THE GUILFORD DISTRICT.—The Wilmington Journal is exceedingly intent upon showing that there was neglect of duty in allowing the Rev. Daniel Worth, and Vestal, and Turner, so long to escape merited punishment. It says,—

"Had there been the same "conflict" against abolitionism and incendiary teachings in two or three counties of that district that there has been in all the other counties of the district, and of the State, these things could not have gone on so long as it is shown that they have done. That is plain."

We agree with the Journal that somebody ought to have had these incendiaries arrested and punished. But whose duty was it?

It cannot be forgotten, that before Mr. Gilmer went to Congress he took a very active part in the proceedings which led to the punishment and expulsion of Crooks and McBryde, the first men, so far as we know, who had in that particular offended against the Law in that county. He did his duty as a citizen, though under no more obligation to take an active part against them than any other good citizen. Since he has been out of the county, spending half his time in Washington City, Worth and others have appeared upon the stage. Was there nobody, in his absence, to prosecute and punish and expel them? Is he to be singled out for public odium for the failure of any one of ten thousand men to move in the matter? Where were the public officers—the Judges, the Magistrates, the County and State Solicitors, the Sheriffs and Constables, the thousands of Democrats in the District? Was it Mr. Gilmer's duty, and he out of the State, and not a judicial or executive officer, to move in the matter? Was it not rather the duty of one or all of these local functionaries, who were on the spot?

We tell the Journal again, that to our knowledge, and by our advice, the first complaint we ever saw or heard about Worth was sent to the Democratic State Solicitor for that District, more than a year ago, with a request that he would attend to it. Why did not *he* move in the matter? To our mind he seems to have been the very person who ought to have done so.

THE JAMESTOWN VOTE.—On Thursday we copied from the Standard an Editorial paragraph in which an attempt was made to identify Mr. Gilmer with the anti-slavery men in Guilford county. The Standard said,—

"That anti-slavery men are, perhaps, more numerous about High Point and Jamestown than at any other points in this State; and that Mr. Gilmer's vote was largely increased at both those places at the last election."

We have been fortunate enough to lay our hands on a copy of the precinct vote of Guilford county in the Congressional elections of 1857 and 1859. And whilst it is true that Mr. Gilmer's vote was thus increased in 1859, (as indeed it was throughout the county,) it is also true that Jamestown, where "anti-slavery men are perhaps more numerous than at any other points in this State," *is the only precinct in Guilford county at which the Democrats had a majority in* 1857. It gave the largest Democratic vote in the county, by two to one over any other. What does the Standard think of that? In 1857, the Democrats polled 109 votes there. In 1859, only 65. Now we would like to know if the 44 Democrats who did not vote for the Democratic candidate in 1859, were anti-slavery men? That is the insinuation of the Standard; will it say so plainly? Mr. Gilmer gained there, it is true. From what party did he gain? Clearly from the Democratic party. And why did he gain? Was it because, as the Standard would have its readers believe, Mr. Gilmer favored anti-slavery? If so, clearly the Democratic party in that section of Guilford must have been very unsound.

High Point, too, the other precinct mentioned by the Standard, gave the third largest Democratic vote of all the precincts in the county.

Still more: Mr. Gilmer does not live at either Jamestown or High Point. He lives in Greensborough, where nobody has pretended that there are any anti-slavery men. There are no fanatics there. And how was the vote there? Gilmer 429, Williams, Democrat, 69.

Moreover, and above all, the Rev. Daniel Worth is himself a Democrat. So we learn and so the Greensborough Patriot says.

We think that these plain facts turn that battery against the Standard's party.

INCENDIARY MATTER.—A few days ago there appeared in the Raleigh Standard a very earnest appeal or command to Postmasters that they should take special care to prevent the circulation of the New York Tribune and other incendiary papers and documents. The Standard of the 12th inst., some days after this appeal, comes to us with a collection of incendiary extracts from the Tribune, and other such papers, and from speeches of Senators Seward, Wade, and other such Black Republicans. We respectfully suggest, that however different the motive, whatever effect such publications may have must be precisely the same if made in the Standard as if made in the Tribune. It has been a source of great congratulation among the Northern fanatics that the New York Herald, which strangely enough is popular in the Southern country, can do and does their work much more effectually than the Tribune. The Herald goes unquestioned, and so the enemies of the South make it (it is openly asserted for a consideration) the medium of circulation through the South of matter such as even the Tribune will not touch.

It is our constant endeavor to keep out of the Observer as far as possible all matters of this kind. It was a strong temptation, for instance, to republish the every way great speech of Mr. Everett at the Boston Union meeting. But a large portion of it was devoted to, and the whole was connected with, a view of the subject improper to be circulated in the South, though it was precisely the right kind of argument and appeal to his Northern neighbors whom he sought to bring back to the right. How much less proper to republish here the incendiary outpourings of the miserable fanatics, or worse than fanatics, of the Northern States.

It is worthy of special remark, that in all the votes taken for Speaker, not a single Democrat has ever voted for Mr. Gilmer. One, Mr. Davis of Miss., has avowed a desire to have his party do so.

THE RESPONSIBILITY ADMITTED.—The Washington correspondent of that leading Virginia Democratic paper, the Richmond Enquirer, writes as follows:—

"I think I am warranted in saying that the South need have no fears for the fidelity and patriotism of her sons, of every shade of political opinion, and that under no circumstances, or in any contingency whatever, will they give "aid and comfort" to Black Republicans. Nay, I can go further even than this, and say that the "Southern Opposition" will not hesitate if it should become necessary, to put a Democrat themselves in nomination for the Speaker's chair. *It is, therefore, manifest that with the Democrats, and not with them, lies the responsibility of keeping the House without an organization.*

"I now ask, will our Democratic friends not make an effort to unite on some one, whether Lecompton or anti-Lecompton, so as to secure the early co-operation of the "Southern Opposition" in putting an end to the evils that now beset Congress and the country?"

This is a frank confession of a fact which must be apparent to every intelligent man. The Democrats and the Southern Opposition united *cannot* elect. But by securing the aid of the anti-Lecompton (anti-Administration) Democrats, an election can be made. These latter Democrats refuse to vote for the regular Democratic candidate, but some of them will vote for Gilmer, or Etheridge, or Boteler.

GOV. LETCHER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.—We learn from the Virginia papers that the Democracy of that State manifest great repugnance to Gov. Letcher's recommendations of a Convention of all the States, and ulterior movements tending towards disunion. One of the Democratic leaders, "a life-long Democrat" known as "the old warhorse," is stated to have denounced Letcher's schemes publicly and in the strongest terms at Petersburg on Monday last. "He regarded the whole project as intended to bring about a dissolution of the Union, and avowed that if it were attempted to carry it into execution, he should meet the disorganizers at every point and show the people their wicked objects and designs. He would stump not only his district, but the whole State, in opposition to it."

Some such ultraism was to have been expected from Gov. Letcher. It was clearly shown during his canvass, that a few years ago he was himself unfaithful to the South, and therefore he must now out-Herod Herod, to secure a reputation for soundness. The most furious declaimers are ever those who know that they are justly obnoxious to suspicion. Persons who are conscious of their own integrity, need not and do not make such a clamor.

PISTOL LEGISLATION.—Our readers will not fail to notice the incident recorded in the Congressional proceedings, of a revolver falling upon the floor of the House from the pocket of Mr. Haskin of New York. He gave an account of the incident which it is hard to reconcile with probability. Can any one believe that a pistol would fall from the breast pocket of a man who was standing upright, unless by his own agency in drawing it out of the pocket? No. To the utter improbability of the pistol's making a movement of that sort without his help, are added the facts that insulting language was passing at the moment between himself and his colleague Clark, and that he was seen to put his hand to his pocket as if to draw a weapon. But the report says that—

"Mr. Haskin repeated the assurance to gentlemen that the falling of the pistol was an accident; therefore when members said either that he drew or attempted to draw a pistol, they state what is not within the pale of truth."

We doubt whether Mr. Haskin's story will secure any more credit among the people than it appears to have done among his fellow members.

The Washington Constitution is greatly and justly shocked at the occurrence, which it says "must have filled every honest man who was present with disgust and indignation." And it goes on to denounce any man who would carry a loaded pistol into such a place as a bully, a coward, a hypocrite, a swaggerer and a blusterer, "unfit for the association of honorable men and utterly unworthy of a seat in the Legislature of a civilized and brave people. They ought to be expelled," &c. &c.

We would seriously ask the question, if all such were to be expelled, how many members, and especially how many Democrats, would be left in the House? Letter writers have stated that it is generally understood that nearly all the Democrats went to the House with pistols in their pockets. The Constitution says it is generally rumored that many Republicans do likewise. And Mr. Haskin excused himself on the ground that "he believed that other members of the House were similarly provided with deadly weapons."

The indignation of the Constitution arises, we think, not from the fact that Mr. Haskin carried a pistol, but that he was so careless as to allow the fact to be found out; and further from the fact, that though a Democrat he refuses to support the Administration and its candidate for Speaker. We are glad to see, however, that the official paper belabors its friends over Haskin's shoulders. He and they deserve all that it can say against them for thus violating law and decency.

PROGRESSIVE.—When Haskin's pistol excitement had somewhat subsided in the House the report says that "Mr. Davidson of Louisiana gave notice that when he should again come to the hall he would bring his double-barreled shot-gun with him. [Laughter.]

"Mr. Harris, of Maryland, was astonished at his friend from Louisiana, who seemed disposed to make *game* of the House. [Laughter.]"

OPPOSITION MEETINGS.—At a meeting in Wilmington on Friday evening, A. A. Brown, Esq., presiding, thirty delegates were appointed to the Convention at Raleigh on Feb'y 22d. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Poisson. So we learn from the Journal, which replies to Mr. P's speech and the action of the meeting.

A meeting in Henderson county on the 4th inst. declared in favor of *ad valorem* taxation, and appointed Messrs. Wm. Bryson, W. M. Shipp, Alex. Henry, J. Maxwell and C. W. Gillespie, delegates to the Convention.

See the call for a Whig meeting in Robeson on Saturday next.

STORY ADVERTISEMENTS.—A lively discussion is going on among some of our State papers as to the propriety of publishing the commencements of stories from the Northern papers of the Ledger stamp. It is none of our business what the others do, but two reasons cause us to decline all such, as we did that which has given rise to the present discussion. One is, that we do not wish to tantalize our readers with half of an article; the $30 or $40 offered to us would not compensate for that. The other is, that these stories are specially required to be published in such a way as to make the reader believe that they were selected by the Editors publishing, and are not advertisements. An extra price is paid for this; but no price would compensate us for doing so.

"THE DAILY PRESS."—We have received this new paper issued in Raleigh by Mr. Whitaker of the Democratic Press. Terms $6 per annum in advance.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Green, Missouri Democrat, spoke against the Douglas wing of the party. Mr. Pugh, Ohio Democrat, followed in reply to Mr. Green and to Mr. Iverson, Georgia Democrat, who had made a most furious "Southern Rights," anti-Douglas speech the day before. The latter was roughly handled by Mr. Pugh, who showed, as Mr. Iverson was forced to admit, that he, Mr. I., had expounded the Southern Rights doctrine, in the House of Representatives ten years ago, *as precisely the same* with that for holding which now he so bitterly denounced as unsound Judge Douglas and his friends.

On Thursday, Mr. Davis, of Miss., introduced a bill for the better organization of the Army. Messrs. Douglas, Davis, Clay, Green and other Senators continued the debate on the soundness of the Douglas Democracy. Mr. Douglas said that his views relative to slavery in the Territories were of twelve years standing, and were the views of three-fourths of the Democracy. If they were to be excluded from the party not enough would be left to elect their candidate for the Presidency. These views had undergone no change in all that time, and yet he had been eleven times made Chairman of the Territorial Committee.

No session on Friday and Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, several of the Pennsylvania People's Party men gave their reasons for having voted for Mr. Gilmer, in response to the statements by the Democrats that they would not vote for Mr. G. on that account. They had not been elected as Republicans; they wanted an organization and saw that compromise was necessary to effect it; they had been old Whigs and agreed with Mr. G. and his party on questions of national politics. Mr. Pugh followed with a secession speech. A vote for Speaker resulted: necessary to elect 111; Sherman 108; Hamilton 81; Gilmer 19; rest scattered. [Mr. Gilmer's vote was reduced from his Monday's vote of 22 by the return of some of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey men to Mr. Sherman.] Another vote followed: necessary to elect 111; Sherman 106; Hamilton 75; Gilmer 25; rest scattering, many Democrats quitting Mr. Hamilton. A running debate followed statements of Whigs that they returned to Mr. Gilmer because the Democrats would not unite on Mr. Hamilton and under such circumstances it was not consistent with their self respect to vote against their party candidate. Democrats appealed to the Southern Opposition to unite *en masse* with them; possibly such a union would bring in the rebellious Northern Democracy.

Mr. Hardeman, of Georgia, said when Messrs. Adrain and Clark voted the Democratic ticket he presumed the South Americans would do so too.

Mr. Houston said they were not of the Democratic household, but the South Americans could control them.

Mr. Hardeman. Then, if we can control them, we will request them to vote for a Southern Opposition man.

Mr. Adrain said there was but one thing would control him, and that was his own judgment.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, was not surprised that the gentleman from Alabama was willing to get rid of the responsibility for non-organization, but that question was one of plain facts and figures, which the country would understand. A reversal of the gentleman's argument was a sufficient response. If the South Americans had refused to vote for Mr. Hamilton, whom they could not elect, so the Democrats had refused to vote for Mr. Gilmer, whom they might have elected. The proposition of the gentleman from Alabama was that the Southern Opposition should try an experiment upon the Anti-Lecompton Democrats. What right had he to think these gentlemen would vote for a Democrat instead of a Republican?

Mr. Clark of N. Y., one of the rebels, made a short speech. He concluded by declaring that if the House was to be organized at all by a majority, it must be upon some one in the American organization. He was willing to vote for one member of that organization, and would have voted for their candidate, Mr. Gilmer, but for his vote for the English [administration] bill in the last Congress, and he thought his friend from New Jersey (Mr. Adrain) would go with him in taking that hazardous step. He commented at some length on the past political record of Mr. Etheridge, of Tennesse, and concluded by prosposing to vote for him if the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Clark) would do the same."

The only response to this proposition was the refusal of a Southern Democrat to vote for Mr. E.

On Thursday, Mr. Sherman enquired of Mr. Houston, of Ala., if certain remarks made by the latter were intended in a personal or political sense. Mr. Houston's response was satisfactory to Mr. Sherman, who went on to say, that he had steadily refused to make any explanation relative to his endorsement of the Helper Book, and should continue to do so whilst Mr. Clark's resolution was pending. Mr. Clark said that he did not intend his resolution as a personal reflection, but would not withdraw it. An effort was made to induce Mr. Clark to withdraw the resolution, and substitute the following, which had been prepared by the representatives of all parties, except the Republicans:

"WHEREAS, The agitation of the slavery question is productive of no good, but of evil to the whole country, and its discussion ought to be discontinued by all parties; therefore,

Resolved, That no man who had recommended, still insists upon, and who does not disavow the doctrines expressed in extracts which have been read from Helper's Book, and who is not opposed to the further agitation of the slavery question, is fit to be Speaker."

Mr. Clark was surprised that his friends should have prepared this resolution without consulting him, and refused to withdraw the previous one.

Mr. Haskin, of New York, was energetically replying to what he considered an unkind and unjust remark of Mr. Clark, when a pistol fell from his person to the floor. For several moments the House was a fearful scene of commotion. Members rushed up, some under the belief that the pistol was intended to be used with deadly intent, and at one time a general conflict was feared. The Sergeant at Arms was called in and the disorder was quieted. Mr. Haskin in explanation said that he lived in a dangerous part of the city and had yesterday armed himself to protect his person at night on his way thither, and that the falling of the pistol was simply the result of accident. Mr. Clark apologized for his remarks and soon after the House adjourned.

On Friday, Mr. Pennington of New Jersey proposed the plurality rule for the election of Speaker. But points of order were raised and discussed till the House adjourned to Monday.

NEW PROJECTS.—In the Senate, a few days ago, Mr. Davis of Mississippi reported a bill to promote the efficiency of the Army by retiring disabled or infirm officers; and Mr. Brown of the same State gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill to establish a Government printing office.

STATE STOCKS.—North Carolina Bonds are quoted in New York at 94; Virginia 91. The Public Treasurer advertises for sale $100,000 of Bonds for the benefit of the Western Railroad; bids received until Feb'y 9.

These are to meet the claims of the Railroad for the third $100,000 of State bonds, which are payable on the completion of 24 miles of the road, now about finished.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Jan. 13.—The *New York*, with London dates to the 29th, put in here to-day.

The only items of news reported are that the Chinese government has applied for American mediation in its difficulties with England and France.

The ship Flora Temple for Havana with 800 Coolies on board, has been wrecked in the China Seas.

A Spanish Princess has been born.

The Pope refuses to enter the Congress of Paris unless the rumored authorship of the late pamphlet is denied.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.—Cotton very dull, on account of the holidays. Prices are easier, but quotations unchanged. Breadstuffs steady. Wheat has an advancing tendency.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.

Mexican Affairs.—Intelligence received from the French and English Embassies leads to the belief that a combined French and Spanish fleet will soon appear before Vera Cruz to enforce the pecuniary demands of Spain against Mexico. The Liberals have obtained several victories over the Church party.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.

From Pennsylvania.—Resolutions approving the course of the Pennsylvania Representatives in Congress, in opposing the Administration in the contest for the Speakership, and declaring Pennsylvania to be true to the Constitution and Union, have passed the Senate and a second reading in the House.

Branch Bank of North Carolina.—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Branch located in Newbern: Edward R. Stanly President; F. J. Jones Cashier; Edward R. Stanly, Dr. Robert S. Primrose, Thos. J. Mitchell, Emmet Cuthbert, Wm. H. Pearce, Directors.

Newbern Progress.

Sales of Stocks, &c.—On Tuesday last, the Banking House of the late Bank of the State of North Carolina was sold for $5,000, to the new Bank of North Carolina. 30 shares of stock of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington sold for $119 77 per share, and 10 at $119 78. 60 shares of the Bank of Wilmington brought $101 98. 35 shares of the Tarborough Branch of the W. & W. Railroad sold at $63, and 15 at $62 per share.

Tarborough Southerner.

Close of Kentucky Convention.—The Democratic Convention adjourned on Tuesday, after passing the majority report, amended by additional and more ultra demands for a slave code. An ineffectual effort was made to indorse the Cincinnati Platform. Douglas and Illinois politicians were denounced.

Washington Monument.—The people of the United States, either individually or by associations, are respectfully requested by the Society to take up collections throughout the Union on the 22d February next in aid of the Washington National Monument now being erected in that city. The collections made on the occasion should be remitted to the treasurer of the Society.

Commissioner from South Carolina.—The Hon. Mr. Memminger, the Commissioner appointed by the State of South Carolina to the State of Virginia, arrived in this city last night and was escorted to his lodgings by the joint committee designated by the two Houses of the General Assembly to receive him.—*Rich. Whig* 13th.

Respite.—Gov. Ellis has granted a respite to Erastus Hogue, who was to have been hanged on the 27th instant, at Raleigh, for the murder of Parrish. The respite defers the day of execution until the 21st next December.—*Pet. Express.*

An Interesting Steamship Race.—The North Star and Atlantic, which left New York on the 20th ult., arrived within a few moments of each other at Aspinwall. The difference in time from New York, a distance of 1,900 miles, was only about ten minutes.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on Tuesday last, at the residence of Mr. E. L. Harding, by the Rev. J. M. Atkinson, Mr. DUNCAN E. McNAIR, of Robeson county, to Miss MARY E. RAMSAY.

On the 3d inst., by Thos. M. Moore, Esq., Mr. THOS. J. REDDING and Miss DELPHINI J. ADAMS, daughter of John Adams, Esq.; all of Randolph.

On the 15th Dec'r, by Rev. Thomas Cook, Mr. J. H. PARHAM to Miss E. P. BOLTON; all of Marlboro', S. C.

On the 21st Dec'r, by Rev. Thomas Gibson, Mr. WILLIAM GIESON, of Richmond co., N. C., to Miss SARAH McLAURIN, of Marlboro', S. C.

On the 1st inst., by J. A. W. Thomas, Esq., Dr. H. R. EASTERLING to Miss MARY ANN EASTERLING; all of Marlboro', S. C.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. Thomas Cook, Mr. DAVID EASTERLING, Jr., to Miss M. E. GAUSE, all of Marlboro', S. C.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday morning last, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. ADALINE A. BROOKSBANK, widow of the late Joseph Brooksbank, aged about 39.

Very suddenly, in Sampson County, on the 29th ult., Mr. JOAB LEE, aged about 72 years. He was a good member of the Baptist Church, and an industrious man, and was respected by all who knew him.

On the 21st Nov'r 1859, in the county of Richmond, N. C., Miss ELIZABETH D. ALLRED, daughter of John and Amelia Allred. She was an obedient and affectionate daughter, faithful and pure in her disposition. She bore her afflictions with great patience. Her death was truly a sore affliction in the family.

Forgive our grief for one removed,
Thy creature whom we found so fair.
We trust she lives in Thee, and there
We'll find her, worthier to be loved.—COM.

In Richmond county, N. C., on the 7th of Jan. 1860, of apoplexy, Mrs. SARAH CROUCH, wife of Samuel Crouch, Sr., in the 72d year of her age. Mrs. Crouch embraced the Christian religion when young, and was baptized soon thereafter into the fellowship of the Baptist Church, by Elder Daniel Gould. She performed faithfully her part, in raising a family of twelve children, and in all the relations of life, as a Church member, a wife, a mother, a neighbor and friend, she was faithful, deferential and kind, and will long be remembered with affectionate regard, by the community in which she lived. Her family mourn, but not as those who have no hope.—COM.

The Biblical Recorder, Raleigh, and Memphis papers will please copy.

In Gainesville, Fla., on the 2d inst., of hemorrhage of the lungs, Mr. CHARLES ERAMBERT, formerly of this place.

Near Chapel Hill, Texas, on the 18th Dec'r, after a brief illness of cholera morbus, Mr. LEONIDAS B. LEMAY, formerly of Raleigh, in the 31st year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Dec'r 13, Str Flora McDonald, with Passengers, and goods for Caddell & Cole, H L Myrover, Welch & Weisigar, Myrover & Wightman, S J Hinsdale, J A Worth, J McNealus, J O Donnel, R G Lindsay, J H Roberts, W McIntyre, J W Lett, Cedar Falls Co, G & Barnum, D R Cochran, Mrs M Banks, J Ottarburg, O S Baldwin & Co, W Draughon, J M Worth & Son, Moring & Coble, S T Hawley & Son, Tyson, Kelly & Co, J N Smith, J & D G Worth, A A McKethan, Worth & Utley.

Express Line. Jan 13, Str North Carolina, Jan 14, Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for E J Lilly, J Martine, J H Roberts & Co, C E Leete, W C Troy, Jas Kyle, C T Haigh & Sons, W N Tillinghast, A A McKethan, J R Murchison, J Hollingsworth, Rockfish Co, Jno Murphy, J W Lett, S J Hinsdale & Co, J Ottarburg, Jno D Williams, D Murchison & Son, R Pritchett, D & W McLaurin, Mrs Banks, Western Rail Road.

Young Men's Christian Association.

THE Annual Meeting of the Association will be held on Tuesday Evening the 17th inst. A full attendance of Members is very desirable.

Jan'y 16 1t

Bonds for Sale.

STATE BONDS,—straight;
Cape Fear and Deep River Do., endorsed by the State.
Interest payable in Jan'y and July.
Apply to A. McLEAN.
Jan'y 16, 1860 88*&sw2w

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 16.

BACON,	12½ a 14	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	14 a 15
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8½ a
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12 a 13½	Cuba	28 a 30
Laguira	14 a 15	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	20 a	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	10 a 10½	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	0 a 0	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 75 a 0 00
Gunny	16 a 18	Alum	50 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	1 05 a	Com. pr. bag	2 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 12½
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	70 a 0 75
FLOUR—		Northern do.	70 a 0 90
Family	6 00 a	N. C. Whiskey	70 a 0 80
Super.	5 75 a	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	5 50 a	SUGARS—	
Scratched	5 25 a	Loaf	18 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 00 a 1 05	Coffee	10 a 10½
Wheat	1 00 a 1 15	Porto Rico	9 a 10
Rye	1 10 a 1 20	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	60 a 70	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	85 a 90	WOOL,	19 a 20
HIDES—Dry	11 a 12½	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 15 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	1 62 a 1 75
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 00 a 1 15
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	37 a 37½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Since our last has ruled firm, with sales at 10½, and one or two small lots are reported to have changed hands at 10½ cts. for best grades.

Flour—We have no change to make in this article; receipts have been light since our last.

Spirits Turpentine—Sales of a few small lots at 37½.

Pork—No transactions in this article since our last, except small lots from wagons which were sold at 8 @ 8½ cts.

Corrected by JOHN H. ROBINSON.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan'y 14, 1860.

Turpentine, yellow 2 70, (advance of 5 cents;) hard 1 65. Spirits 40½. Rosin, common, 1 12½. Tar $2. Cotton, ordinary to good middling 9½ to 10½. Coffee, Rio 11½. Lime 85. Salt, Liverpool 1 10. No other transactions.

At New York, Cotton very firm; stock small; sales on Friday 1800 bales; middling uplands unchanged. Flour dull; Southern 5 50 to 5 75. Spirits Turpentine steady at 44.

Whig Meeting in Robeson County.

THERE will be a meeting of the Whigs of Robeson County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on SATURDAY the 21st inst., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Whig Convention in Raleigh, on the 22d February.

It is hoped that all who feel an interest in the cause will attend.

January 13, 1860.

Remember!

THAT I am selling all of my Woolen and Fancy Dry Goods at

New York Cost, for Cash!

J. N. PRIOR,
In the Jamb.

☞All those who haven't settled their accounts will please do so this week.

Jan'y 16 1t

At No. 14 and 16, Hay St.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the approaching Spring Trade, and in order to clear out my stock of Winter Goods, and to make room for my Spring Importations, I have determined to make such a reduction as will insure a speedy clearance. I have on hand yet,

Mantles, Dress Trimmings, Silks, English and French Merinos, Plain and Figured all Wool DeLains, Alpacas, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Bed Blankets, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Embroideries, Ladies' French worked Collars and Sleeves, Hemstitched Hd'k'fs, Worked Flouncing and Bands, Marseilles Collars and Sleeves, Jaconet and Swiss Edging and Inserting, French worked Infants' waists, Bonnets, Hosiery, &c.

IN THE GENT'S DEPARTMENT

We have Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valices, Umbrellas, and a complete assortment of under Shirts from 34 to 44, and a great many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which will be disposed of as above mentioned. ☞CALL SOON.

GEORGE BRANDT,
No's 14 and 16, Hay Street, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 16, 1860. 83tf

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the delay in the shipment of my material, I will be unable to issue the first number of the DAILY COURIER before the first or second week in February next.

ARCH'D T. BANKS.

Jan'y 13 1t
Presbyterian 1t.

Lots in Campbellton for Sale.

THE sale of Lots Nos. 80, 81 and 82, belonging to the heirs of the late John Thomas, heretofore advertised, having been postponed, I will sell the same at the Court House Door in Fayetteville, on Monday the 30th day of January. These lots are situated on Person Street, nearly opposite the Davis old place, about 150 yards from the old tobacco Warehouse, and upon them is the residence of the late John Thomas.

Terms, One Fourth Cash, balance 6 months, bond and security required.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M.

Jan'y 12. 83-3t

Dwelling House and Lot
AT AUCTION.

ON Friday next the 20th inst. the undersigned will sell at Auction, at the Market House, the large and valuable DWELLING on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Brooksbank, together with the long School Room attached. The lot is near the central and business part of the town; and will be shown on application to the undersigned.

Terms easy, made known at sale.

C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

Jan'y 16, 1860.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.
NEW EDITION OF
DEVEREUX AND BATTLE'S EQUITY,
Volume 2.

THE subscribers have just printed a 2d Edition of this volume, (one of the most valuable of the series,) with Notes and References to other adjudged Cases and to the Revised Code, by Hon. Wm. H. Battle; and with many corrections of typographical errors.

Their 2d Editions of the 1st volume of Dev. & Battle's Equity, and 1st Dev. & Battle's Law Reports, have received the approbation of the Profession.

They also republished a 2d Edition of Devereux's 1st Equity, (without Notes.) And in addition to these, are the proprietors of the entire editions of most of Iredell's Law and Equity, and can supply any volumes extant of the Reports, or complete sets, so far as they can now be had.

They propose to put to press a 2d Edition of Dev. & Battle's 2d Law Reports.

They deal largely in Law Books, and will at all times order works not on their shelves, to supply their customers.

E. J. HALE & SON.

☞In the binder's hands, ready this week, JONES'S LAW REPORTS, Vol. 6, and Equity Vol. 4. For sale, or exchange with the Profession for unbound Nos. when in good order.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 16, 1860.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, an ordinary size GREY HORSE. The only mark about him recollected was a slit in the nostril. He was taken or strayed from Mr. Lett's back-yard in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 12th inst. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Information may be left with J. W. Lett.

ALEXANDER ELLIOT, Jr.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 14 83*3t

MAPES'
NITROGENIZED
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
For Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c.,
Composed of Dried Blood, Bones, Sulphuric Acid, Peruvian Guano and Sulphate of Ammonia.

Testimonials from Hundreds who have Used it Eleven Years!

Does not exhaust the Land like Guano, but permanently Improves it!

100 pounds of Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime, will equal in effect and lasting power 185 pounds Peruvian Guano.

Produces Heavier Bolls of Cotton and Greater Weight of Wheat and other Grain, per Bushel, than Peruvian Guano!---Prevents Rust!

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

I have set out with the determination to see what can be done on twenty-five acres of high, dry upland, by ditching, under-draining, thorough subsoiling, and the application of fifteen dollars worth of Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime to the acre. I am fully satisfied from an experiment made by me (as above) this year, that I can raise a bag of Cotton or thirty bushels of Corn per acre the first year, and bring every acre in good heart. Truly yours, "D."

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1859.

Professor JAMES J. MAPES:—

DEAR SIR: I have no hesitation in saying, that I have used your Super-Phosphate of Lime since 1852; in that year using 7½ tons; each year since, I have used it in varying quantities. Its average effect has been all you promised. I rely on it in all cases to put in with the seed, to give an early and healthful growth to the plant. I have invariably found the article of good quality, and if anything, better in 1858 than in 1852.

Respectfully, yours, HENRY C. VAIL.

From Judge E. A. Nisbit.

MACON, Ga., Nov'r 7th, 1859.

Sometime ago I used a ton of Prof. Mapes' Phosphate of Lime as a fertilizer for Cotton. The summer was exceedingly dry, and therefore unfavorable to a fair experiment. The result, however, was an increased product of 200 pounds to the acre, using the ton upon 12 acres. Prof. Mapes' recent improvements in this article, from what I learn of it, I have no doubt have made it more desirable as a fertilizer than was the original article, and I can see that the use of it must be very profitable. E. A. NISBIT.

COTTON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct'r 18, 1859.

Mr. J. J. MAPES: Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of the 1st inst., I cheerfully state: I have used Mapes' Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime on my Cotton of the present year, and am perfectly satisfied with its yield.

I can recommend it to my neighbors with confidence, as a pure and effective manure, and would give it the preference to any other in the market.

Yours, respectfully, THOMAS DAVIS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 20, 1859.

J. J. MAPES, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have very great pleasure in writing you touching the effects of your Super-Phosphate of Lime on our Cotton crop. Having tested it against four other preparations, I find the appearance of the plant is most hopeful and promising, as regards a large and remunerating yield. I feel certain your manure will give from *one hundred to one hundred and thirty* pounds of Cotton more than any other preparation per acre.

It is a remarkable fact that no Rust is seen in the plant where your Manure has been used, while all others show Rust more or less, and this is especially the case where Guano has been used.

And last, though not least, as regards the Planter's interest, I feel certain that Cotton from Super-Phosphate will WEIGH MUCH HEAVIER than from any other preparation: in this particular, I believe Phosphates are destined to work the greatest possible revolution in the Cotton-growing states to the South.

The plants look most vigorous and luxurious, some being six feet high, and holding from eighty to one hundred and ten Bolls each stalk.

I am, very truly, H. LOMAS.

WESTPORT, CONN., Nov. 28, 1859.

Prof. JAMES J. MAPES:—Dear Sir—Having used your phosphate, I would state that on twenty acres of worn-out land, not capable of producing ten or twelve bushels of grain to the acre by ordinary means, I applied 500 lbs. of your Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate per acre, and seeded it down to grass and grain crops in the fall of 1858.

It has given me over thirty bushels of white rye per acre, and a stand of grass equal to any I ever saw. The rest of the fourteen tons I purchased of you was used on other sections of my farm, and I am more than satisfied with the results.

Yours, etc., MORRIS KETCHUM.

Price, per ton, $50; per bag, 160 lbs., $4.

Orders, accompanied with drafts on New York, Charleston or Savannah, will receive prompt attention.

Contracts for low rates of freight will be made in all instances.

Correspondents ordering implements, machinery or seeds, may rely upon the same attention given to selection and shipment, as if ordered in person.

Liberal arrangements made with first-class houses for the sale of Mapes' Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate, also Agricultural Implements Machinery, Seeds, &c.

Circulars, Catalogues, &c., sent on request.

CHAS. V. MAPES.

Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, 132 & 134 Nassau, and 11 Beckman sts., New York.
Dec 17, 1859. 77*2m

NORTH CAROLINA,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Clerk and Master's Office, Asheboro', December 15th, 1859.

WHEREAS William S. Marsh has filed in the Office of the Clerk and Master in Equity of said County, his bill of complaint against George Baldwin, Henry B. Elliott, and others, and it is made to appear by the affidavit of the plaintiff, that said Elliott is not an inhabitant of this State, and the said W. S. Marsh prays that said Elliott be notified of the pendency of said bill by publication for six weeks in some newspaper, published in this State,—It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Elliott personally to be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Randolph, at the Court House in Asheboro', on the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, J. Worth, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office in Asheboro', this 15th Dec., 1859.
76*6t] J. WORTH, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Oct'r Term 1859, George Cagle and Wife, et al, vs. George W. Williams, et al.—Petition for division of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Williams is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, notifying the said George W. Williams of the filing of this petition, and unless he be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of January next, and answer the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday October, 1859.
79*6t] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—October Term, 1859.

Flora Cameron vs. Neill Cameron, et. al.
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Mary E., Cintha A., Nancy M., Thos. A., Rufus H., Flora A., and Alex'r W. Cameron, children of Arch'd W. Cameron, Dec'd, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying the absent defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of January next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the above named petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, the 4th Monday of October, 1859.
79*6t] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

GLUE.

2000 BBLS. assorted qualities. Superior lots for sale by Distillers' use, constantly on hand and for E. W. & F. W. LEGGETT, 801 Pearl st., New York.
Dec'r 28, 1859. 79*3m

Schools at Haywood.

THE MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOLS at this place will commence their next Session the 16th inst.
A. R. BLACK.
Jan'y 3, 1860 81-3t*

Bethlehem Academy.

THE SECOND SESSION of this Institution will commence on the SECOND MONDAY in January next. It is situated about five miles west of Carthage, in a healthy and moral neighborhood. The course of instruction will be thorough, embracing such branches as are usually taught in schools of the highest grade.

☞ Pupils charged invariably from the time of entering to the close of the Session, except by special contract. Tuition, $7 50, $12 and $16 per Session. Board $7 per month.

N. D. J. CLARK, A. B., Principal.
Dec'r 21, 1859. 78-1t*3t

A SELECT
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.
Mt. Vernon Springs, Chatham Co., N. C.

THE subscriber having been engaged in the instruction of youth for several years, and for the last four Principal of the Male Department of Mt. Vernon Seminary, will open, on the 2d Monday in January, a SELECT SCHOOL for boys and young men, at this place. The Springs are justly celebrated for their medicinal properties, and the healthfulness of this place is well known. It is removed from inducements to vice and scenes of dissipation.

Young men can here pursue an English and Scientific Course of Studies, and be prepared for the business of life, while those who wish can be prepared for the University or Wake Forest College.

TERMS PER SESSION.

For English Studies, from $5 to $15; Latin $15; Latin and Greek, $20; Agricultural Chemistry, extra; $2; Incidental expenses, 75 cents.

It is very desirable for all to be punctual, though pupils will be received at any time, and after two weeks from the opening of Session will be charged from time of entrance till close of Session, and no deductions unless in cases of protracted illness. One-half of Tuition payable in advance.

Good Board can be obtained in the village and neighborhood at from 6 50 to $8 per month, including washing, lights; &c.; and a few can obtain board with the subscriber.

For further particulars, address
R. P. JONES, Principal.
Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C., Dec. 30, 1859. 79*8w

TRUST SALE.

THE subscriber will expose at public sale at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 24th day of January next, to close the Trust made to him by W. R. Bolton, for purposes therein mentioned, the following property, viz:

The House and Lot on Grove Street, at present occupied by James M. Vann.

250 acres Land, known as the Terry Land, on Carver's Creek.

One Roan Horse.
One Cow and Calf.
15 or 20 Head Sheep.
Household and Kitchen Furniture
One Two-horse Wagon.
One Timber Do.
2 Cutting Machines;
Blacksmith Tools.
One Double-barrel Gun.
One Saddle.

Terms at sale; sale positive. Creditors would do well to attend the sale.

C. E. LEETE, Trustee.
Dec'r 19 76*ts

C. S. BARBEE. C. C. BARBEE.

METROPOLITAN LINE.
The Most Direct Route North.

WE are running a Daily Line of Two-horse Coaches between Fayetteville and Raleigh, N. C., connecting with the Raleigh and Gaston and N. C. Railroad at Raleigh.

Best two-horse line of Mail Coaches in the State. New Coaches, thoroughly lined. Young, strong, and well-broke horses, with careful and accommodating drivers. Supper at Mrs. Barclay's. Through in 12 hours. Office at Fayetteville Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C. Tickets sold to Weldon. Office at Yarbrough House, Raleigh, N. C. Leave the latter place 5½ o'clock, P. M. Leave Fayetteville 3 o'clock, P. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Sundays. Extra baggage must be pre-paid, to have attention.

C. S. BARBEE & BRO., Proprietors,
Barclaysville, N. C.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77*8tpd

JARVIS & BAKER'S
ISLAND GUANO,
FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN,
IMPORTED BY THE
AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, New York.

THIS Guano is far superior to any other fertilizer known, and of permanent value to the soil, is sold at thirty per cent. less than Peruvian Guano. Its peculiar NATURAL combination of the Phosphates and Sulphates of Lime, enable it to RESTORE to the soil the lost properties by constant cropping, and the Planter will be enabled not merely to reap from its use a present crop, but find his land at the end of the season, healthier and stronger, requiring a less amount of Guano for the next planting.

This Guano feeds but does not STIMULATE to excess the roots of plants, and they are thereby enabled to withstand the effects of drought to a greater degree than by the use of any other fertilizer known.

For full information and reports of successful experiments with this Guano, apply to
DEROSSET, BROWN & CO., Wilmington,
Agents for the State of North Carolina.
WORTH & UTLEY,
Agents at Fayetteville.
Nov. 10, 1859 65-3mpd

Shad Seine Twine.

W. MAC INTYRE has received—
500 lbs. Cotton Seine Twine,
100 lbs. Gilling Net.
Jan'y 2, 1860. 79*3t

Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed, at December Term of Harnett County Court, Commissioner to sell one hundred acres of LAND, on Anderson's Creek in Barbecue District, belonging to the heirs of Gilbert McInnis, deceased, will sell the above named Land to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Toomer, on MONDAY the 13th day of FEBRUARY 1860, (it being the Monday of Harnett County Superior Court,) the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

B. F. SHAW, Commissioner.
Dec'r 17, 1859. 76*6t

W. S. NORMENT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.
June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 19th of Nov'r last, a NEGRO GIRL, named RACHEL, age about 16 years, brown complexion, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, and rather slender form; her right foot a little deformed,—when standing the foot inclines inward. She has a down look. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver her to me, or for confinement in any jail, so that I get her again. Any information forwarded to me at Johnsonville P. O., Harnett county, N. C., will be thankfully received.

NEILL CAMERON.
Moore co., Dec'r 21, 1859 77*4tpd

AGENT WANTED,

TO Solicit Orders for our $15, $20, and $25 Patent Sewing Machines. Salary $40 per month, with expenses paid. It is a practical machine for every family; so simple in its construction that a child can learn to run it, and half an hour's experience will enable a lady to operate with it well. Warranted equal to any high priced machines. Address

I. HALE Jr. & CO.,
Newburyport, Mass.
Nov. 9 68*9t

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday 9th of January. Tuition per session of five months, viz:

Primary Department,	$10 00
Intermediate,	12 50
Latin, Greek and Higher Mathematics,	17 50
Contingent fee 50 cts.	

Students charged from time of entering till the close of the session. No deduction in prices, except in case of sickness.

Good board can be had in and near the village, at from 7 to 9 dollars per month.

JAS. D. McIVER, Prin.
Carthage, Dec. 22, 1859. 79*4t

A CARD.
GEO. W. SPERLING, Produce Dealer,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, No. Ca.

SPIRITS Turpentine, Cotton, Flour, Back-Country Liquors, Dried Fruit, Flaxseed, Beeswax, Tobacco, &c., &c., purchased at HIGH PRICES.

☞ **Consignments Solicited.** ☜

GEO. W. SPERLING.
Oct'r 11, 1859 57*tf

WHISKEY,
Brandy and Wine!

180 BBLS. pure Wyandotte Corn Ohio Whiskey;
24 " old Rye Monongahela Excelsior do.,
Dew-Drop, Honey-Suckle, Long City and other brands;
12 Bbls. Back Country Apple Brandy;
15 " " Corn and Rye Whiskey;
10 " pure French Cognac Brandy;
15 " New England Rum (Rock Spring;)
10 " Sweet Malaga Wine;
5 " Pure Spirit for wine mixing;
5 " Holland Gin;
5 Cases Schiedam Schnapps;
5 " Stomac Bitters;

☞ The whole warranted PURE—not adulterated—and will be sold at the lowest prices.

G. W. SPERLING.
Oct 31 62*tf

KNIVES.

200 DOZEN Pocket and Table Cutlery—Geo. Wostenholm's, Rogers' and other celebrated manufacturers. For sale cheap.

GEO. W. SPERLING.

CANDLES.

20 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES for sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

SUNDRIES.

STOCK and Pad Locks; Hinges and Screws; Fire Irons; Pots; Bake Ovens; Skillets; Spiders; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Saws; Files; Well Buckets and Well Wheels; Horse and Mule Shoes and Nails; Dippers; Measures; Sifters; Frying Pans; Blacking; Curry Combs; Shoe Brushes; Brooms; Twine; Shoe Thread; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Looking-Glasses; Churns; Powder and Shot; Grubbing and Weeding Hoes; Rivets. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

Hats, Caps and Umbrellas.

A LARGE assortment of Hats, Caps and Umbrellas, for sale cheap.
G. W. SPERLING.

LEATHER.

100 SIDES Oak Tan'd Spanish Sole Leather, for sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

SCOTCH WHISKEY.

HALF Pipe pure ISLEY WHISKEY, for sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

Iron and Steel.

A LARGE STOCK of different sizes and qualities, for sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

SADDLERY.

50 DIFFERENT kinds of Saddles;
20 doz. Collars;
8 " Whips;
6 " Bridles;
4 " Saddle Bags;
Martingales, Bridle-Bits, Stirrup-Irons, &c., &c.
For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

COFFEE.

50 SACKS RIO COFFEE, a choice quality, for sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

Guns and Revolvers.

40 GUNS,—Single and Double Barrel,—varying in price from $5 to $125, each. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

CANDY.

20 BOXES Candy for sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

SOAP! SOAP!

60 BOXES Soap, No. 1 Extra, Chas. Colgate's Superior, and other brands, for sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

Mullets! Mullets!!

50 BBLS. new Mullets, in Oak and Pine Barrels, for sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

NAILS.

200 KEGS, of choice brands, for sale.
G. W. SPERLING

BLANKETS.

300 PAIRS Blankets of various qualities, at from 75 cts. to $6.00 per pair. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

SEGARS.

200,000 SEGARS of different qualities, from 40 c. to $8 per Box. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

Kerseys and Linseys.

A LARGE stock of Kerseys and Linseys on hand and for sale cheap.
G. W. SPERLING.

Bagging and Rope.

12000 YARDS heavy Gunny Bagging;
2000 Lbs. Rope.
For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

Spades and Shovels.

20 DOZEN Spades and Shovels; Ames', Carr's, Adams', Thomas' and others make. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

Axes! Axes!!

20 BOXES S. W. Collins' Turpentine and Club Axes. Also, HATCHETS. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

Trace Chains.

200 PAIRS Trace Chains, from 33 cts. to 1 25 per pair. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

MATCHES.

200 GROSS Matches for sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

Manilla Rope.

18 COILS Manilla Rope of different sizes; Bed Cords, Plow Lines, and large Cotton Rope. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

BUTTER.

25 KEGS fresh Alleghany Mountain and Goshen Butter. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

SNUFF.

20 HALF Bbls. Eagle Mills Snuff.
G. W. SPERLING.

Wholesale and Retail.
BOOTS & SHOES,

40 CASES Brogan, Kip, Welt Calf, Enameled, Gaiter, Women', Misses' and Children's SHOES.

Also, Patent brass-tip Enameled Leather Shoes, for Misses and Children.

12 cases BOOTS of various kinds.

Just received and for sale at the usual low prices.

GEO. W. SPERLING,
Hay St., opposite D. & W. McLaurin.
Nov'r 12, 1859 66*tf

SECOND STOCK.
STARR & WILLIAMS,
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas and Ready-Made Clothing.

WEST END FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL BUILDING.

ARE now receiving their SECOND PURCHASE of Goods for this season. This stock is large, and well worthy the attention of buyers, who are invited to call and examine for themselves.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Oct'r 13, 1859 67-

FALL, 1859!
JAMES KYLE,

IS now receiving his usual supply of Goods, among which are—

Rich Silks, Col'd and Black;
French Merinos and Delaines;
English Do. Do.;
Kid and Net Gloves, assorted;
Bed and Negro Blankets;
Bolting Cloths, No 1 to 10;
Ready-Made Clothing;
Boots and Shoes;

With a very large assortment of other Goods. All of which were purchased by the package at the lowest price.

Those purchasing will please call and look at the Goods and prices.
Sept. 13, 1859. 49tf

J. K. KYLE

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
—ALSO—
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

All of which will be disposed of at low prices, either by wholesale or retail. Call and examine.

No. 34, Corner Hay and Donaldson Streets.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22, 1859. 51tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
McRimmon & Smith,

I HAVE this day associated with myself Mr. MICHAEL SMITH, who has had an experience of five years in the Hat and Cap business in the city of New York, and is thoroughly conversant with every department thereof. In consequence of this increased facility in purchasing, coupled with the fact that our goods will be bought exclusively for cash, we will be enabled to sell all goods in our line, to the trade and the community at large, at as low figures as they can be bought in the Northern markets. A. McRIMMON.

THE style of the Firm will be in future McRIMMON & SMITH.
A. McRIMMON.] [MICHAEL SMITH.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct'r 1, 1859. 58-

MRS. HART

HAS returned from the North, and is now opening and receiving a fashionable assortment of
MILLINERY GOODS,
including a variety of FANCY ARTICLES; also, a choice selection of
Velvet and Silk Bonnets.

The public are respectfully requested to call.

☞ Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

Store in the McRae Building, joining the Fayetteville Hotel.
Oct 28 62-3m

LARGE STOCK!
NEW GOODS!!

I HAVE just received my Winter Stock of Goods in my line. They were selected in the Northern cities by myself, with great care, and bought on the most reasonable terms, by which I am enabled to offer the largest stock I ever before offered to the public, and to offer them

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

FRUITS;
Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Cherries, Currants, Pie Fruits, Stuff Dates, Citron, &c.
PICKLES, JELLIES & PRESERVES;
—A great variety.—
Perfumeries and Extracts,
Of various kinds; Fancy Soaps and Pomades.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS;
Fiddles, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, &c.
WALKING CANES, of every kind; Basket and Willow Ware, Hobby Horses, &c.
FINE AND COMMON CANDIES;
Sardines; Fine Cigars; Smoking and Chewing Tobacco; Crackers; Fine Pocket Knives; a large assortment of Port-Monaies, some very nice; Fancy Envelopes and Fancy Goods; Toys and Yankee Notions; an assortment of India Rubber Goods, Whips, Combs; Fishing Tackle;
Cocoa and Other Nuts.
FANCY GOODS;
Paterramers, Reticules, Cabs, Rubber Round Combs, Watch Guards—Mohair, Silk and Leather, Fancy Boxes, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Brandy Peaches—in gallon or half gallon jars, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Large Lot of Fire Works, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Spiced and Norfolk Oysters constantly on hand.

Country dealers and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, as it is impossible to enumerate but a few of the leading articles.

I have a great many handsome things which cannot fail to please.

J. R. LEE,
No. 40, HOTEL BUILDING.
Dec 3, 1859 72-

Clothing! Clothing!!
A Fresh Supply for the Trade of 1859.

THE public are aware that I have been engaged in the manufacturing and selling of Gentlemen's Garments for 17 or 18 years, and with this long experience believe that I am as well calculated to make good selections, as any person or persons in this business.

My stock is all entirely new and adapted to the trade. My stock consists of No. 1 Dress Cloth Coats, Frock Coats (single and double breasted); Business Suits, consisting of Silk Mixtures, Harrison Cass., Rib Cass. and Union Cass., Fine Beaver, Felt Beaver; Seal Skin and Union Cass. Over-Coats; Felt Beaver Talmas—a new garment, never introduced before this season; Pants of all grades, ranging in price from $2 50 to $9 00; an extra lot of Velvet, Silk, Grenadine Silk, Cloth and Cassimere Vests; a large assortment of Youths' and Children's Clothing; Gentlemen's Shawls; Morning Gowns, Gentlemen's all-wool Under-Shirts; Railroad Rugs; Blankets; Hosiery; Suspenders; Napoleon-Ties; Cravats; Stocks; Gloves; Bindings; Purses.

☞ **Persons desirous of having** their suits made abroad, can call and leave their measures with me, and I will have them attended to immediately.

Call at the
"ONE PRICE CLOTHING EMPORIUM,"
A. J. WOODWARD,
Market Square.
2 Doors below S. J. Hinsdale.
Sept. 14 49-tf

The Subscriber had a Horse

taken from his Stable last night. He is a Gray, about 14 years old, large size, flat footed and lazy. Any information so that I get him again will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.

ELIAS GAINEY.
East side Cape Fear River, 3 miles from Fayetteville.
Oct'r 3, 1859 54tf

Floral College.

THE ensuing Session in this Institution will commence on the 2d Wednesday in Jan'y next.

The management and instruction of the Institution will be under the Rev. Daniel Johnson and Mr. John C. Sutherland, with an able Corps of Assistants in all the departments. The Principal and his lady will take entire charge of the Boarding establishment, thus giving to the School more of the FAMILY element. This arrangement, it is believed, will greatly advance the usefulness of the Institution.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Dec'r 20 77-

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

MALE AND FEMALE, FORSYTH COUNTY, N. C.
Rev. T. S. WHITTINGTON, A. M., Principal.
Miss D. M. WHITTINGTON, Principal of Female Department.

THE third session of these Schools will open the 3d January 1860, and continue 21 weeks. Students will be charged from entrance to the close of the term, without deduction except in cases of serious sickness. Board, $6 per month. Tuition in the English branches, from $8 to 12 50 per session. Dead languages, 15 00. French, $6. Music on Piano, $20. All other extras equally low. Contingent fee, $1. Half the tuition in advance, the other at the close of the session. The schools are situated in different parts of the village, so as to prevent confusion, and secure discipline and diligence in study. Students coming by railroad should stop at High Point, a distance of 12 miles from the schools, where private conveyance can be had. Those coming to Danville, Va., take the stage via Greensborough, N. C.

For particulars, address the Principal at Kernersville, N. C.
Dec'r 22, 1859. 77tf

810 acres of Land
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, in view of going West, offers for sale 810 acres of LAND, about 5 miles South-east of Floral College, located conveniently around a place chosen for a depot on the W., C. & R. Railroad. The greater portion of the land is heavily timbered, and of good farming quality. On the premises is a new and comfortable Dwelling House, with Cotton Gin House, Cotton Pack, and all other necessary out buildings. The neighborhood is a very desirable one. Young Negroes will be taken in payment, if desired. For further particulars apply to

EDWARD McCALLUM,
Gilopolis, Robeson Co., N. C.
Dec'r 27, 1859. 79-5t

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust, executed to me by Jno. H. Cook, I will offer for sale on Tuesday, 17th Jan'y next, the following real and personal property, viz:—

House and Lot on Hay Street, West of the Wagon Yard; residence of J. H. Cook.

15 Acres of Land on Western Plank Road, on both sides of said Road, about 2 miles from town.

2-5ths interest in 25 Acres Land, near Mrs. Oehlitree's; west of the above tract.

2-5ths in 15 Acres Land, near the above.

House and Lot on the South side Mumford St., formerly John J Phillips's.

¼ interest in Pew No. 40, Presbyterian Church.

2229 Shares of Stock of Carolina City Land Co.

One Negro Woman and 2-5 interest in 6 Negroes

Terms at sale.

W. McL. McKAY, Trustee.
Dec 7, 1859 72-ts

FARM FOR SALE.

200 ACRES Valuable Swamp LAND, about 60 Acres of which are cleared, well drained, and in fine state of cultivation. A good dwelling and all necessary out-houses, are on this Land. It is situated about 4 miles North of the Clarendon Bridge, on East side of Cape Fear River, and five miles from the town of Fayetteville; will be sold on favorable terms.

G. W. LAWRENCE.
Mary's Garden, N. C., Dec. 15, 1859. 76-tf

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.
Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

Notice---Negroes Wanted.

TO the farmers and citizens of the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, and Sampson:

The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of Likely Young NEGROES, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C.—for which they shall receive a visit.

Negroes wanted from this time till the 1st of March 1860, for the Mobile and New Orleans markets, for whom the highest prices will be paid.

EVERETT PETERSON.
Oct'r 13, 1859. 57-5m

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customer is yet in market for Likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the

Highest Cash Prices.

Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

All orders promptly attended to.

J. A. McARTHUR.
Clinton, N. C., March 6, 1859. 95-1yrpd

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to buy
FIFTY LIKELY NEGROES,
for which he will pay
The Highest Cash Prices.

Persons having such property to sell will find it to their interest to address me at Clinton, N. C.

A. S. C. POWELL.
July 26, 1859 35-6mpd

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept 10, 1859 48-1ypd

FREEMON'S MALE SCHOOL.
Located at Jamestown Station, Guilford Co.,
On the N. C. Railroad.

THE next Session will commence on Tuesday, 3d of Jan'y 1860, and continue 21 weeks. Students will be received at any time during the term, and charged from entrance to the close of the Session, without deduction, except in cases of illness. The rates of tuition for a Session,—

Primary,	$7 50
English,	10 00
Latin,	12 50

SURVEYING.—I have a Surveyor's Compass, by which can be calculated the areas of triangles, horizontal measurement, heights and distances, all the cases in right and oblique angled trigonometry; also, variation on old lines. It gives the latitude and departure of each line as run, and the bearing and distance of the closing line in a division of land. It is convenient in obtaining the bearings by the angles, or running lines, where local attraction prevents the use of the needle, and in obtaining the measurement of lines crossing water courses, ponds, &c. Any one who wishes to have a practical knowledge of Surveying under this new system, can learn it in from 15 to 20 days. The price of tuition $10. Board, washing and fuel, (exclusive of light,) in private families, can be had for $7 per month.

J. W. FREEMON, Principal.
Dec'r 16. 76*6t

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE business of Wagon Making will be continued by the undersigned, who will always have on hand a force and the best of material for doing speedily and well all work entrusted to him.

J. W. WELLS.
Dec'r 31, 1859. 79-3t

Dr. FRANK WILLIAMS'S RYE WHISKEY.

R. MITCHELL has made arrangements with Dr. Frank Williams, to be constantly supplied with his celebrated RYE WHISKEY, which can be had at his Store at all times, by wholesale or retail.
Oct'r 11, 1859. 56-tf

BUFFALO MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOLS,
D. McINTYRE AND LADY, PRINCIPALS.

THE exercises of these Schools will be resumed on Wednesday, 4th JANUARY, 1860.

Tuition per Session of five months, viz:—
Primary Department, $8
Intermediate, 10
Higher English Branches, 12
Latin, Greek and Higher Mathematics, 15
Ornamental Branches, in Female Department, also Extra.

Good board at convenient distances from the Rooms, at $8 per month. A few young ladies can be in the family of the Principal.

Buffalo, Moore Co., N. C., Dec 5 75-tf

T. M. SMITH JOHN McLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.
Nov 7, 1859. 69tf

Executor's Sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT and the LOT adjoining, residence of the late Miss Mabel Bingham, will be sold at the Market House, on the 17th day of January 1860. The Lots are large and valuable. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Executor.
Fayetteville, Dec'r 12, 1859. 78-

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, or those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,
As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.
Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1859.

Petition for Distribution.

John McLeod, Peter McLeod, Malcom McLeod, Hector McLeod, and John Leach, Guardian of Catharine Ann McLeod, John McLeod, and Daniel James McLeod, against Angus McLeod, Administrator of Neil McLeod, dec'd., William McLeod, Norman McLeod, Roderick McLeod, Donald McLeod, and Alexander McLeod, Jane McLeod, Mary McLeod, and John McLeod, Minor Heirs of Alexander McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, William McLeod, Norman McLeod, Roderick McLeod, Donald McLeod, and Alexander McLeod, Jane McLeod, Mary McLeod, and John McLeod, minor children of Alexander McLeod, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said non-resident defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead or answer said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be had as to them.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday of December, A. D., 1859.
81*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina.
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1859.

Duncan McNeill vs. John A. McNeill.
Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that the defendant, John A. McNeill, has removed from this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered